

JPRS 76594

9 October 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1070



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

9 October 1980

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS
No. 1070

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

- U.S. Course for World Domination Doomed To Fail
(V. Shanberg; MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZH DUNARODNYYE
OTNOSHENIYA, Jul 80)... 1
- Book Analyzes U.S. Foreign Policy Decision Making
(SShA: INFORMATSIYA I VNESHNYAYA POLITIKA, 1979)..... 19
- Book Analyzes Internal Chinese Political Situation
(MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZH DUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA,
Jul 80)..... 21

NATIONAL

- Detention of Border Violators in Eastern Border District
(Yu. Kirinitsyanov; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 10 Aug 80)... 24

REGIONAL

- RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree
(VEDOMOSTI RSFSR, 24 Jul 80)..... 28
- Increased Role Foreseen for Belorussian Local Soviets
(Ye. Gbagina; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 1 Aug 80)..... 30
- Voss on Latvian CP Congress, Economic Problems
(A. E. Voss; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 1 Aug 80)..... 35
- Ukrainian Party Secretary Promises More, Better Consumer
Goods
(Ya. Pohrebnyak; RADIANS'KA UKRAYINA, 23 Aug 80)..... 45

Preparation of Latvian Code of Laws Discussed (I. Liegor; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 10 Aug 80).....	49
Lithuanian Party Concern About Management Personnel, Labor Force (P. Shidlauskas; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 16 Jul 80).....	53
Latvian Passport Chief Interviewed (P. Semenov Interview; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 17 Jul 80).....	57
Kolkhoz, Sovkhoz Workers' Pay Incentive Discussed (E. Klimashauskas; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 12 Aug 80).....	60
Progress in Moldavian Rural Areas (I. Bodyul; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 19 Aug 80).....	63
Briefs Death Sentences for Embezzlers	69

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. COURSE FOR WORLD DOMINATION DOOMED TO FAIL

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 80 signed to press 23 Jun 80 pp 43-57

[Article by V. Shamberg: "The United States in the Modern World"]

[Text] On the threshold of the 1980's the U.S. Administration has openly proclaimed a policy aimed at the world hegemony of American imperialism. It is wrong to believe that a sudden change has occurred in the foreign policy platform. The J. Carter administration essentially began to operate in this direction shortly after having taken up residence in the White House. Its actions show convincingly that, stubbornly reluctant to take stock of the changing position of American imperialism in the modern world, influential groupings of the ruling circles of the overseas power would like to restore and consolidate its global positions and dictate their will to the peoples of all continents. They are closing their eyes to the fact that the cardinal changes in the alignment of forces in the international arena and an appreciable limitation of U.S. possibilities are the natural result of world socio-economic and social-political development.

From the History of the Struggle for World Domination

Back at the end of the last century the United States emerged in first place in the world in total industrial production. A whole number of objective and subjective factors had contributed to its accelerated economic development and the rapid conversion of a formerly agrarian country which had performed a secondary role in world politics into a powerful imperialist power. At the turn of the century the ideologists of American imperialism began to actively propound the idea of its world hegemony. They asserted that, occupying first place in world economics, the country should also occupy first place in world politics. Adm A. Mahan called for the building of a large navy and rule of the seas and for aggressive actions, including military actions. "Irresistible economic forces are drawing us toward domination over the world" his ally, Sen H. Lodge, declared. The United States began to pursue a predatory policy and embarked on the path of struggle for sales markets and capital investment spheres. Such concepts as "the policy of the big stick," "gunboat diplomacy," "dollar diplomacy" and so forth became a

part of political terminology. V.I. Lenin connected the particular aggressiveness of American imperialism with its sharply increased economic power and also with the fact that it had emerged in the world arena when all the colonies had already been divided up.¹ After World War I the United States attempted to take advantage of the weakened state of its rivals to establish economic domination on all continents. Its plans failed, however.

At the end of World War II U.S. ruling circles began a new round of the struggle to establish their hegemony in the world. They assumed that owing to the devastation and losses caused by the war the Soviet Union would be unable to resist their plans and that the enemies smashed during the war and its allies among the capitalist states which had been weakened by the war would be forced to submit to the U.S. diktat. The well-known commentator W. Lippmann wrote: "The United States seemed omnipotent at that time. It had a nuclear monopoly and absolutely incomparable wealth and economic power. American might and American possibilities in this era were so great as to be literally intoxicating..." It was just then, Lippmann continued, that there emerged the "imposing idea" that "the whole world represents a sphere of vitally important American interests which should be protected with arms."²

It should be mentioned that the United States' global positions in the first years after the war were temporarily hypertrophied. But its ruling circles began to operate as if the new alignment of forces would secure undisputed world domination for American imperialism forever.

Having become the capitalist world's strongest power economically and militarily, the United States moved out to the forward edge of the antagonism of the two social systems. Struggle against the USSR and world socialism and against the revolutionary demonstrations of the working class of the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement on all continents and consolidation of the United States' dominating role in the capitalist world became the central foreign policy directions. The set task of American strategy was putting a stop to the progressive changes in the world, primarily by military-political means. It relied on a ramified system of military blocs and provided for military-political and economic pressure on the USSR and the other socialist countries and the use of U.S. armed forces in different regions of the world. This was "cold war" policy, "containing" and "rolling back" communism, "brinkmanship" and "from a position of strength" policy.

However, it had become clear as early as the 1950's that the correlation of forces in the world was changing by no means to the advantage of the United States, and neither military-political or economic pressure nor armed interference in the affairs of other countries could hold back these changes. The further consolidation of the USSR's economic positions and its outstanding scientific-technical achievements, the creation of nuclear missiles, the successes of the fraternal socialist countries, the collapse of imperialism's colonial system which had begun, the changes in the correlation of economic forces within the capitalist world itself and the formation of two new

centers of imperialist rivalry--West Europe, particularly the EEC, and Japan --all these processes undermined the United States' global positions.

President J. Kennedy presented a comprehensive program of strengthening American positions at the start of the 1960's. He declared in his inauguration speech in January 1961 that in the name of the defense of American interests worldwide the United States would "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend and oppose any foe."³ Naturally, then also concern for American interests was concealed behind high-sounding phrases about the defense of "liberties" and "human rights." The Kennedy administration adopted a policy of building up military potential and intensifying the struggle against socialism and the revolutionary workers and national liberation movements. The accomplishment of these tasks required a considerable increase in GNP, which was to secure the economic base for an arms race, an activation of foreign policy and the solution of the most urgent domestic social problems. Fueling the rate of economic growth with levers of federal regulation and measures to improve the functioning of the economy were a key element of U.S. global strategy and at that time occupied pride of place in the administration's activity.

Employing levers of federal-monopoly regulation and the potential of the scientific-technical revolution, the United States achieved a certain acceleration of economic development. Whereas in the period 1951-1960 the average annual rate of increase in the GNP constituted 3.3 percent and of industrial production 3.9 percent (in the latter half of the 1950's both indicators fell to 2.4 percent, which caused particular alarm in the country), in the period 1961-1969 the increase in the GNP was 4.3 percent and in industrial production 5.9 percent.⁴

The growth of the GNP did indeed broaden American economic possibilities. But even by the end of this decade it was revealed that the "normalization" of economic development had been only temporary and that the more rapid growth had multiplied and increased the profound contradictions and disproportions in the economy, which were manifested in all their acuteness in the subsequent period. Nor were tangible results achieved in the social sphere.

Nor did the broadening of economic possibilities and the increase on this basis in military spending and the armed forces yield foreign policy dividends. Actions aimed against the socialist countries, including military actions, ended ignominiously; the attempted invasion of Cuba in the spring of 1961 collapsed. The Cuban crisis in the fall of the next year, which had been provoked by the United States, led to a dangerous Soviet-American confrontation, and it was only thanks to the firm position of the Soviet Government that it did not grow into a military clash. This crisis forced American ruling circles to seriously ponder for the first time the possible consequences of a thermonuclear war for the United States itself. However, in the latter half of the 1960's American imperialism attempted to halt the victorious march of socialism by military force. This was the aggression in Vietnam, which ended in the crushing defeat of the aggressor. Nor could

the United States and its allies prevent the liquidation of imperialism's colonial system. By the end of the 1960's it had practically ceased to exist.

Thus the bankruptcy of the American course aimed at world domination and "cold war" policy had been revealed in all clarity by this time.

Change of Positions in the World Economy

The 1970's brought with them a sharp deterioration in the economic situation in the United States. Two economic crises, including the 1974-1975 crisis--the most profound in postwar history--erupted in the first half of this decade. The 1974-1975 crisis finally laid to rest the hopes that had been born that federal regulation was capable of insuring the crisis-free development of the capitalist economy. The average annual rate of growth of the GNP in the period 1971-1979 was 3.2 percent and that of industrial production 3.9 percent. The economic growth rate was particularly low in the latter half of the 1970's. In the period 1974-1979 (that is, in relation to 1973, when the precrisis maximum was achieved) the average annual growth rate of the GNP was 2.5 percent and that of industrial production 2.7 percent.⁵ The U.S. economic mechanism was shaken by incessant inflation, the slowing of the labor productivity growth rate, difficulties in energy supplies and the sharp increase in the price of oil and oil products.

At the same time the socialist countries consistently strengthened their positions in the world economy. In 1978 their share of world industrial output exceeded 40 percent; the CEMA countries accounted for roughly one-third of the whole world's industrial production. Whereas in 1950 the USSR's industrial production constituted less than 30 percent of the American level, in 1970 it constituted more than 75 percent and in 1978 over 80 percent.⁶

A regrouping of forces in the capitalist world has occurred which is expressed primarily in a substantial reduction in the United States' share of capitalism's economy. A considerable part here has been played by the arms race and by maintaining troops and military bases abroad, which have swallowed up a marked proportion of the GNP, applied the brakes to the development of the civil economy and contributed to increased inflation and the balance of payments deficit and the considerable deterioration of the country's foreign economic position generally.

As a result of a speedier production growth in the other main capitalist countries than in the United States their economic development levels have come considerably closer together. If all the capitalist countries are taken together, the United States, the weekly NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE wrote with alarm, which earlier was the world leader in per capita GNP, has now dropped to seventh place.⁷

A closing of the labor productivity and wage levels is also occurring. Whereas at the start of the 1960's labor productivity in the basic industrial

sectors of the West European countries and Japan was 2-3 lower than in the United States, in the latter half of the 1970's it had risen to 70-90 percent. The hourly wage of workers in Japan's processing industry constituted 9.8 percent of the American wage in 1970 and 47.2 percent in 1976; the corresponding figures for the FRG are 32.2 and 97.1, for France 31.2 and 66.5, Great Britain 30.8 and 44.2, Italy 23.7 and 61.9, Canada 80 and 107.1 and Sweden 45.1 and 123.2 percent.⁸

Contradictory changes have also occurred in the foreign economic sphere. Despite the fact that the volume of American exports increased from \$10.2 billion in 1950 to \$20.6 billion in 1960, \$43.2 billion 1970 and \$182.4 billion in 1979, its share of world capitalist exports has diminished.

At the same time there has been a sharp drop in U.S. gold reserves and in their share of the capitalist world's gold and currency reserves. The reduction in America's gold reserves and other capitalist countries' accumulation of huge sums in dollars had brought the U.S. Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy at the start of the 1970's. The administration was forced to suspend the exchange of dollars for gold and devalue its currency twice. The dollar's exchange rate on the foreign exchanges fell sharply and is continuing to fall. It has lost its former stability and its world positions have weakened. Capitalism's postwar international currency system, which was based on the dollar, has ceased to exist. In the 1970's the FRG, Saudi Arabia and, subsequently, Japan also outdistanced the United States in gold and currency reserves.

At the same time it would be incorrect in evaluating the United States' real economic role in the modern capitalist world to proceed merely from the fact of its reduced share of capitalism's world economic system and on this basis draw a conclusion concerning the unreserved weakening of the positions of American imperialism. As mentioned above, in the first years after the war the United States' share of the world capitalist economy was temporarily hypertrophied and a certain reduction in it proved inevitable. However, the United States' current position is determined not only by this but also by a number of other important criteria. Their totality shows that although the correlation of forces in the capitalist world has changed and although the possibilities of American diktat and of influencing the economic situation and the economic policy of other capitalist countries have been restricted appreciably, the United States retains tremendous economic and financial strength, considerable superiority to its main rivals and the dominating role in a number of the most important sectors of the world capitalist economy determining scientific-technical progress. The positions of the American transnational corporations and their possibilities in the world capitalist economy have also strengthened.

Economically, the United States undoubtedly remains the capitalist world's strongest power. Its industrial output exceeds the total output of the two other imperialist centers--the EEC and Japan. It is 3-4 times ahead of its closest competitors--the FRG and Japan--in GNP and industrial production. The United States is also maintaining its lead in the sphere of

scientific-technical progress, spending on research and development is also 3-4 times more than its closest competitors, and it is far ahead of the other capitalist countries in the number of computers in use and the number of scientists and engineers for every 10,000 people in work, in the development of the science-intensive sectors of industry, the concentration and centralization of production and capital, the organization of large-scale production and its management. The United States also has the capitalist world's strongest and most highly productive agriculture.

Total sales of the foreign branches of American corporations increased from \$97.8 billion in 1966 to \$514.7 billion in 1976. They considerably exceed the industrial output of such countries as Japan and the FRG. In the latter half of the 1970's American corporations obtained approximately one-third of their profits from their activity abroad. The United States continues to dominate in world markets in a whole number of most important industrial, particularly science-intensive, and agricultural products.

Foreign capital investment in the American economy has increased strongly in recent years: direct investments in industry and in securities increased from \$175 billion to \$311 billion in the period 1973-1977. This is not much less than similar American capital investments abroad, which amounted to \$381 billion in 1977. The American weekly NEWSWEEK wrote that there were a number of reasons for this, but "this trend mainly reflects a belief that, despite the current problems of inflation and trade deficits and despite the energy difficulties, the American economy is the strongest economy in the world."⁹

The changes in American positions in the world capitalist economy have occurred simultaneously with an increase in the significance for the American economy of foreign economic relations. For a long time it was geared to its own very capacious domestic market. But in recent decades the worldwide process of the extension of the internationalization of production and the international division of labor has changed the situation considerably. Whereas in 1950 the United States exported approximately 6 percent of industrial and agricultural products produced in the country, in 1976 it was exporting roughly 16 percent. But the main point is that it imports approximately one-fourth of consumed industrial raw material and approximately one-half of oil and oil products. It also imports a large quantity of steel, automobiles, television and radio receivers, textiles and so forth.

Irreversible structural changes have occurred in the American economy, as a consequence of which the complex of foreign economic relations has become a most important component of the reproduction process and a serious factor of economic development.

The United States--one of the world's richest countries in terms of natural resources--has for the first time in its history encountered a very marked shortage of them. The London magazine THE ECONOMIST observed in this connection: "The United States, which previously was more than self-sufficient

in the majority of most important raw materials, is becoming increasingly dependent on supplies of the most essential raw material, particularly oil, from often unfriendly foreign states."¹⁰ The abundance of cheap energy and raw materials over a protracted period was an important factor conducive to the development of the American economy. Now the costly and limited energy and raw material resources are putting considerable restraints on it. The increase in the imports of oil and oil products and the sharp increase in prices for them were a most important factor giving rise to the huge balance of payments and balance of trade deficits and the loosening of the United States' foreign economic positions. The American economy has found itself dependent on the general situation in the world capitalist economy and on the economy and economic policy of other capitalist and also developing countries and relations between them and the United States.

The increased significance of foreign economic relations for economic development is a complex and contradictory process. On the one hand it is broadening the field of activity and contributing to an expansion of the American monopolies and affording them an opportunity to utilize the advantages of the international division of labor to an increasingly large extent in their own interests. But on the other hand this process is increasing the American economy's dependence on the world market and is connected with the sharp exacerbation of interimperialist rivalry. A bitter struggle is underway not only for markets and capital investment spheres in third countries but also for the domestic markets of the imperialist centers themselves, including the United States. For the first time in history the American market has become a target of the keenest international competition.

With every succeeding year leading American personalities are increasingly convinced that a solution of the most acute economic problems of contemporary capitalism--inflation, unemployment and energy, currency-finance and other problems--is impossible without the joint efforts and concerted actions of the leading imperialist powers. For this reason the U.S. Administration has recently charted a course toward strengthening "trilateral relations" (United States--Common Market countries--Japan). However, under the conditions of the exacerbation of interimperialist contradictions and a deterioration of the economic situation in the capitalist world concerted decisions and unity of action are becoming increasingly less attainable. The results of the annual meetings of the leaders of the principal capitalist countries, which produce no tangible results in the economic sphere, are striking evidence of this.

Thus the position of the United States in the world capitalist economy has changed for the worse. A cardinal contradiction made its presence felt particularly forcefully in the 1970's: on the one hand the United States' undisputed leadership in the world capitalist economy and its enormous economic and financial power and, on the other, the heavy economic dependence on foreign energy and raw material resources and on the economic actions of other capitalist and also liberated countries and the deterioration in the conditions of the competition with foreign monopolies. American politicians

nostalgically recall the times when the United States could dictate its will to other countries, when its allies and partners were forced to go against their interests to satisfy their overseas "protector" and when the developing countries were entangled by the bonds of the heaviest dependence, not only economic but also political.

The United States' International Political Positions

The United States' international political positions are far from stable. They are changing, reflecting the changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena. The possibilities of accomplishing foreign policy plans and goals and influencing the policy of other states and the situation and the development of events in the world are also changing accordingly, in other words, the place of American imperialism in world politics is changing.

After World War II it seemed to the country's ruling circles that the United States' international political position was invincible. They assumed that economic power and scientific-technical superiority, the atomic bomb, the network of military bases and system of military blocs and leadership in the capitalist part of the world would insure for the United States stable and prolonged world hegemony. But the development of events very quickly showed that the situation of the first postwar years was temporary and that not only the economic but also the international political positions of the United States were hypertrophied. All the efforts of the ruling circles aimed at their stabilization and consolidation which were made in the 1960's produced no results. An essential weakening of the international political position of the United States could be discerned by the end of the 1960's.

A most important factor of world politics which exerted paramount influence on the global positions of the United States was the further strengthening of the international political prestige, economic power and defense capability of the USSR and the entire socialist community. The achievements of the forces of peace and socialism undermined the general positions of imperialism and its main power--the United States. The American ruling circles were unable, despite the buildup of the arms race, to change the correlation of the two countries' military potentials to their advantage. They had to acknowledge that the Soviet Union had achieved actual equality with the United States in the sphere of nuclear missiles and that war with such weapons would be suicide for the United States and to proceed from this in the formulation of the foreign policy line.

A most serious blow was the ignominious defeat in Vietnam. This was the first war that had been lost in America's history. The aggression engendered a mass antiwar movement within the country and served as a catalyst of a profound sociopolitical crisis. It gave rise to mass anti-American demonstrations in many capitalist countries and the dissatisfaction of the United States' allies. The "post-Vietnam syndrom"--a foreign policy ideology which rejected military adventures abroad and the use of U.S. armed forces to suppress revolutionary and national liberation movements--began to evolve.

Considerable changes occurred simultaneously in the United States' political relations with many capitalist and developing countries. France, the FRG and Italy embarked on the path of improving relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries and did this considerably in advance of the United States, moreover. The rigid discipline of the military bloc imposed by the Americans began to crumble under the conditions of the turn toward a relaxation of international tension which had begun, and a process of consolidation of the independence of the capitalist countries in international relations got underway. The collapse of the colonial system brought young national states into the international arena which resisted American economic and military-strategic pretensions increasingly stubbornly. The United States had increasingly less opportunities to command and determine the political course of countries which had hitherto followed in the channel of its policy.

The new alignment of forces demanded a reassessment of the United States' place and role in the changed world and the formulation of new foreign economic directives. H. Kissinger wrote in his memoirs that the R. Nixon administration was confronted with the task of "formulating a new foreign policy for the new era."¹¹

A most important element of this policy was the turn toward detente and an improvement in relations with the USSR. This was an important shift in world politics which opened up broad opportunities of international cooperation for the good of peace and the security of the peoples. The document "Principles of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States," which was signed by the leaders of the two countries, proclaim that "in the nuclear age there is no other basis for maintaining relations between them than peaceful coexistence [no end quote]. Practical steps were taken to reduce the threat of nuclear war and limit the strategic arms race. Mutually profitable economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation also began to develop.

In relations with the developed capitalist countries the United States found itself compelled to switch from diktat and the imposition of its will to a search for compromises and mutually acceptable solutions. In the atmosphere of international detente the U.S. ruling circles had increasingly less opportunities to exert military-political pressure and get economic and other concessions from their partners. At the same time it also had to be recognized that with the change in the balance of forces in the world in favor of socialism the liberated countries are in a position to defend their interests and are beginning to exert a real influence on the course of international events.

As distinct from J. Kennedy, who claimed that the United States was prepared "to pay any price" in defense of its global interests, the "Nixon doctrine" set far more modest tasks: "America cannot and will not make all the plans, devise all the programs, fulfill all the decisions and assume full responsibility"¹² for the state of affairs in the capitalist part of the world. Developing this directive, then Secretary of Defense J. Schlesinger declared in the spring of 1975: "Say to them in other countries not that the United

States is prepared to intervene everywhere and to pay any price to support others but that it will continue to play an appropriate part in support of other states when these states effectively demonstrate their will and possibility of helping themselves." American political scientists and commentators began to talk about the end of the "American empire" and the conversion of the United States from a "superpower" to an "ordinary country."

An acute struggle developed in the United States concerning the question of the attitude toward detente and the changes in the structure of international relations. The course of it and the deep-seated reasons determining the different views on the main foreign policy problems and possible prospects deserve the most thorough study. But the essential factors which gave rise to the dissatisfaction of the most reactionary wing of the ruling circles with this turnabout in foreign policy can be traced distinctly enough.

It should primarily be remembered that while acceding to a relaxation of international tension and an improvement in Soviet-American relations the United States remained the main imperialist power with the aggressiveness and aspiration to world domination inherent in imperialism. The change in the balance of forces in the world had forced this power to adapt to the new historical situation and moderate its aggressive urges somewhat. For this reason the approach to detente and the policy of an improvement in Soviet-American relations was a dual and contradictory one from the very outset. The leaders of American policy were forced to take account of the objective need for detente and the fact that it had been brought about by the change in the correlation of forces in the world. They recognized the benefits of detente for the United States, including the economic benefits. But influential American figures approached detente as a temporary digression, endeavored to reduce it to a minimum and viewed an improvement in Soviet-American relations in power categories through the prism of the "balance of power." "Detente," H. Kissinger writes, "will never supersede the balance of power."¹³ It is necessary, he asserts, to strengthen American positions and strive for a change in the correlation of forces in favor of the United States. Historical experience "has not prepared us sufficiently for dealing with an adversary of comparable strength on a permanent basis."¹⁴ Depicting the USSR's goals in a distorted fashion, H. Kissinger declares that "the essence of the West's responsibility is to shut off the opportunities for Soviet foreign policy" so that the limits of the USSR's foreign policy aspirations can and must be determined by the West.¹⁵

Prof S. Brown of Brandeis University observed that the American approach to detente proceeded from the prerequisite that the United States could do business with the Soviet Union from a "position of superior strength."¹⁶ H. Sonnenfeld, once H. Kissinger's adviser on Soviet-American relations, asserted in an article entitled "Russia, America and Detente" which was published at the start of 1978: "Speaking in general terms, the purposes of policy for the United States toward the Soviet Union must be on the one hand to prevent injury to American interests and to avoid open warfare. Policy must operate within these limits."¹⁷

Certain American strategists believed that an improvement in Soviet-American relations, having reduced the threat of the two powers' direct military conflict, would at the same time untie the United States' hands for the continuation of imperialist policy, in other areas also. But even this "limited" detente dissatisfied influential U.S. groupings.

Neither strategic parity with the Soviet Union nor limitation of the arms race, inasmuch as this threatened the military-industrial complex's profits from military supplies, suited the latter. The reactionary groupings' dissatisfaction is being caused by the progressive social changes in the world, which have been galvanized under the conditions of detente, the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the national liberation movement and the strengthening of the forces advocating peace. Recently, when the possibilities of U.S. intervention, its interference in the affairs of other countries and military assistance to pro-American regimes in the developing world have been sharply reduced, national liberation revolutions have been sweeping these regimes away one after another. American figures, who expected from detente a consolidation of the sociopolitical status quo in the world, regard this as a violation of its principles. However, they consider the reactionary social changes in other countries like the fascist coup in Chile, for example, which was carried out with their direct support, "normal" and "natural." L.I. Brezhnev provided a devastating repudiation of this interpretation of detente and the principle of peaceful coexistence. "After all, it is as clear as can be," he said, "that detente and peaceful coexistence affect interstate relations. This means primarily that disputes and conflicts between countries should not be resolved by means of war and the use or threat of force. Detente does not in the least rescind and cannot rescind or alter the laws of class struggle. No one may count on communists becoming reconciled with capitalist exploitation or monopolists becoming supporters of revolution under the conditions of detente. But strict observance of the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states and respect for their independence and sovereignty--this is an indispensable condition of detente."

Leading American figures were also dissatisfied with the change in the nature of interstate relations in the capitalist world. It was not to their liking that they had to seek compromises with other capitalist countries and even agree to concessions instead of dictating their decisions to them. They were enraged by the fact that they could no longer use gunboats and the marines to impose their will in relations with developing countries. This was demonstrated particularly pointedly by the energy crisis, when the United States proved unable to employ force against the oil-producing countries and was restricted merely to threats to use it to secure its interests.

All this together has caused an unprecedented activation of the aggressive, reactionary wing of the American ruling clique, which has switched to a bitter political and propaganda offensive along the entire front against a relaxation of international tension and against the USSR and other socialist countries.

The reactionary circles have developed a slanderous campaign apropos the so-called Soviet "military threat," accusing the USSR of endeavoring to change the correlation of the military potential of the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO in its favor. Distorting the real nature of bilateral relations between the USSR and the United States, they have claimed that economic cooperation affords the Soviet Union one-sided advantages and that for this reason it is necessary to make it "pay" for this with "political concessions."

J. Carter took office in an atmosphere which, in the opinion of the aggressive wing, afforded favorable opportunities for a struggle to expand and strengthen American positions in the world. The country's leaders believed that there would be a certain stabilization both of the United States' domestic and international situation. The J. Carter administration made a new attempt to change the trends of world development, which are unfavorable to the United States, that is, accomplish what could not be done in the 1960's.

A course was charted primarily toward increasing the country's military power. Despite J. Carter's election promises to reduce military spending, his administration has increased it considerably, attempting to change the correlation of military potential in its favor. Whereas in the 1976 fiscal year (the final year before J. Carter took up residence in the White House) military appropriations amounted to \$103.8 billion, the budget planned for 1981 intends raising their overall "ceiling" to the unprecedented level of \$164.5 billion. In May the Senate approved a proposal to increase this amount by a further \$8.9 billion. In the 1982 and 1983 fiscal years corresponding increases to \$196.9 billion and \$209.3 billion are envisaged. President J. Carter's 5-year military program, which plans a growth of military spending of approximately 4.5 percent annually in real terms (that is, taking the increase in prices into account), the London weekly THE ECONOMIST observed, "could make the military-industrial complex one of the most stable sectors of the American economy."¹⁸ However, the country's economy as a whole is far from stable, and the prospect of a further slowing of the rate of development is in view for the 1980's. It is worth recalling here that in the 1960's the acceleration of the rate of economic growth, which was regarded as an obligatory condition of an increase in military spending and the consolidation of global positions, produced no results.

The United States has obtained from its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc commitments to also considerably enlarge their military appropriations and consent to the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

Further, the U.S. Administration set itself the task of achieving an improvement in relations with the West European countries and Japan, whose economic and political positions have strengthened. However, despite the fact that the main goals of the three main centers of imperialism dictated by class solidarity coincide, their relations are also characterized by the sharpest

contradictions, economic discord and different positions on the most important issues of international policy. Under these conditions the formulation of a common course and single line of conduct has become an extremely difficult task for each is striving to solve problems at the expense of the other and no one is willing to agree to concessions to his competitors even in the name of common class goals.

The rapprochement with Beijing has also become an important element of the J. Carter administration's foreign policy strategy. American politicians believed that by playing the "China card" they could consolidate their positions in Soviet-American relations and acquire a new lever of pressure on the Soviet Union. However, it has been clear from the very start of the American-Chinese rapprochement that Beijing is pursuing its own interests and playing its own game and that this game is dangerous in the highest degree. "The Chinese action against Vietnam, which was also aimed indirectly against the Soviet Union," the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS was forced to acknowledge, "was indicative for an understanding of how the 'China card' will be played, whatever the intentions of the American participants in the game."¹⁹

Relations with developing countries have occupied a prominent place in the foreign policy course of the U.S. Administration. The new administration set itself the goal of strengthening American positions on this front also. The contradictoriness of this policy is obvious. The United States is merely interested in a certain stabilization of relations, which would secure for it access to the developing countries' resources on terms favorable to the American corporations. At the same time it is attempting to create new springboards here. The Carter administration is actively cooperating with the dictatorial regimes in these regions, but the times of such regimes have receded irretrievably into the past. This is demonstrated in all clarity by the national liberation revolutions in Iran, Nicaragua and other countries.

For many years U.S. ruling circles regarded Iran as its stronghold and most important springboard in the Near and Middle East. Iran was an oil supplier and a sphere of American capital investment. The Americans introduced many billions of dollars worth of modern weapons into Iran, and the Iranian Army was armed to the teeth and led by tens of thousands of American advisers. Despite American support, the people's revolution swept away the shah's corrupt despotic regime. A characteristic of this revolution was its consistent anti-imperialist and, primarily, anti-American tenor.

The Carter administration has made vigorous efforts to strengthen American positions in the Near East. Having abandoned Soviet-American accords concerning an all-embracing Near East settlement, it embarked on the path of encouraging a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, endeavoring to bind not only Israel but Egypt also to its policy. The United States wishes to dominate this strategically important and oil-rich region. The question of American positions in this region became particularly acute following the victory of the revolution in Iran. J. Carter and his entourage hope that the Egyptian-Israeli deal will open the way to the creation of a new American springboard in the Near East to replace Iran.

The Carter administration's actions in the basic directions of Soviet-American relations have been highly negative. While repeatedly declaring its intention to continue their positive development it nevertheless hereupon embarked on a policy of a revision of the evolved structure of these relations in American interests by way of pressure on the Soviet Union. The U.S. Administration relinquished the agreements reached in the sphere of strategic arms limitation and joint actions for a settlement of the Near East conflict and developed a provocative propaganda campaign allegedly in defense of "human rights." S. Brown wrote in this connection in the article quoted above; "Carter's foreign policy team...entered confidently into the sphere of Soviet-American relations. It failed to reexamine the legacy of the containment and detente periods and rushed ahead with its own activism, believing that the Kremlin remained greatly impressed by American abilities to affect the USSR's security."²⁰

The consistent and principled peace-loving position of the USSR, which is striving for the preservation of all that is positive that has been achieved in Soviet-American relations, forced the U.S. Administration to maneuver. A meeting took place in June 1979 in Vienna between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter during which the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II) was signed and the basic directions of Soviet-American relations were extensively discussed. But an acute struggle immediately developed around ratification of the treaty in the United States. In the summer and fall of 1979 the aggressive groupings of the ruling circles concentrated their attack on detente and on Soviet-American relations on SALT-II, striving to have the U.S. Senate reject it.

Electoral considerations began to exert an ever increasing influence on the administration's foreign policy actions as the 1980 presidential elections approached. Nor in his term in office has J. Carter succeeded in improving the country's economic situation and solving the most acute socioeconomic problems. At the same time it is precisely these problems which have come to the forefront of domestic political life under the conditions of detente and a certain improvement in the international situation. The public at large has been worried not so much by the United States' global positions in the world and the struggle in the ruling circles in connection with the foreign policy line but primarily by inflation, price increases, unemployment, the energy crisis and other difficulties. J. Carter's failures on this front have seriously jeopardized his chances for reelection. In May 1979 a poll of Democratic Party supporters showed that only 27 percent of them wished to see J. Carter as the party's presidential candidate.

The taking hostage of personnel of the American Embassy in Tehran in November 1979 was used by J. Carter to create an atmosphere of militarist, chauvinist hysteria to distract the electorate's attention from urgent domestic economic and social problems. A massive naval armada was sent to the shores of Iran. A campaign of intimidation and threats, blackmail and pressure began. The electorate was called on to rally round the President and support his "emergency" foreign policy actions.

The commitment to Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops at the request of the revolutionary Afghan Government to assist in repulsing the aggression of imperialism and its accomplices has also been used by the President for a further exacerbation of the international situation. Afghanistan was made a pretext for the further kindling of the crisis situation unleashed by the anti-Soviet campaign and for an open return to "power politics" in international relations.

J. Carter set forth his foreign policy directions in his State of the Union message to Congress (January 1980) and in a number of other speeches. A speeding up of the arms race to achieve American military superiority, undermining the evolved approximate equivalence of forces between the USSR and the United States, was proclaimed the United States' priority foreign policy goal for the 1980's. "We must pay whatever price is required," J. Carter declared, "to remain the most powerful country in the world."²¹ Washington politicians are again declaring their intention to use the armed forces, including a "rapid deployment force," to intervene in the affairs of other countries. Forgetting the lessons of history, they are again in fact declaring the whole world a sphere of "vitally important" American interests, again ascribing to themselves the role of world gendarme for their "protection" and again preparing to pay "any price" for the sake of their global ambitions. This is an open return to "power politics" in the world arena.

J. Carter has also taken a number of actions which have led to a marked deterioration in Soviet-American relations. He has postponed Senate hearings on SALT-II, as a result of which this most important document, which is of cardinal significance not only for limiting the strategic arms race but also for Soviet-American relations as a whole, has been shelved. The President announced a scaling down of Soviet-American trade and economic relations, particularly a sharp restriction of supplies of grain and sophisticated technical products to the Soviet Union, a reduction in relations in the sphere of science and culture and the decision to boycott the 1980 summer Olympic Games in Moscow.

On Carter's orders an attempt was made in April 1980 to free the American hostages in Iran by armed force and provoke antigovernment demonstrations in the Iranian capital. The adventure ended in shameful failure. Despite this, the Carter administration is continuing the policy of economic and political pressure on Iran by every possible means, building up armed forces in this region and threatening Iran with new aggressive actions. To judge by everything, J. Carter and the influential groupings behind him have decided at the start of the 1980's to sharply accelerate the turnabout in foreign policy which was initiated in the latter half of the previous decade. American imperialism is initiating a new spiraling of the arms race, is the main culprit of the exacerbation of the international situation and is again laying claim to hegemony in the world and to world domination.

J. Carter has made the adventurist policy of world domination his foreign policy election platform. He has succeeded in strengthening his election positions in an atmosphere of chauvinist hysteria. But in this atmosphere debates on foreign policy issues have become an arena for statements about the need for the even greater boosting of the arms race and even more aggressiveness. Thus R. Reagan, who has practically secured the Republican Party's presidential nomination in the course of the election campaign, declared that he believes detente to be largely an "illusion," that he would "send SALT-II back to Moscow" and that his main priority in his activity as president would be an endeavor to secure "absolute military superiority" over the Soviet Union.²²

A characteristic of the current situation in the capitalist world is American imperialism's endeavor to again become its undisputed leader. Under the cover of declarations about the need to reinforce the West's solidarity the United States has begun to put pressure which is unprecedented in scale and strength on its allies, demanding of them all-around support for its aggressive line. The Carter administration has managed to get the allies to implement a number of measures in this direction. However, in connection with the turnabout in American foreign policy the contradictions between the United States and other leading capitalist countries have been sharply aggravated and essentially affect cardinal problems of world politics. Despite verbal declarations of support for the American demands, a number of countries, proceeding from their own national interests, has not in fact backed up American policy. The leaders of many of them have unequivocally expressed concern for a continuation of the policy of detente, have not supported the policy of scaling down trade and economic relations with the USSR and have opposed an Olympic boycott.

The sharpness of the disagreements between the United States and other leading capitalist countries was vividly demonstrated by the official Washington reaction to the Soviet-French summit.

The actions of the Carter administration have also been sharply and justifiably criticized in the United States itself. Summing up the balance sheet of the aggressive foreign policy line, A. Lewis, a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, observed that it has not produced any results and, furthermore, is ruining relations with important countries. "The accumulated instances of incompetence and inconsistency have seriously undermined trust in our country in the world," he wrote. "A most dreadful catastrophe has occurred in relations with the Soviet Union, which are so fraught with consequences for the whole world and should be the primary concern of American foreign policy."

Addressing a meeting of voters of Moscow's Naumanskiy Electoral Okrug on 22 February 1980, L.I. Brezhnev, having made a principled appraisal of the U.S. leadership's policy of undermining detente and exacerbating the international situation and its anti-Soviet measures, declared: "No one intimidates the Soviet Union. Our forces and possibilities are tremendous. We and our allies will always be able to stand up for ourselves and repulse

any enemy attacks. And no one will succeed in provoking us. We counterpose to the 'doctrine' of military hysteria and a feverish arms race the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security in this world."

The attempts of the U.S. Administration to again return the world to a "cold war" are being made in a situation considerably different from that which prevailed in the 1950's and 1960's. The United States' positions have weakened considerably. It has lost its former invulnerability, and in all the principal areas, moreover--economic, political and military. Under these conditions a line aimed at world domination and the revival of the "cold war" is doomed to a devastating defeat. The policy of detente has deep roots and every chance to remain the leading trend in present-day international relations.

FOOTNOTES

1. See V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 42, pp 67-68.
2. NEWSWEEK 16 December 1968, p 13.
3. John F. Kennedy, "To Turn the Tide," New York, 1962, p 7.
4. We have taken 1969 as the final year of the latter period since 1970 was a year of economic crisis, and its inclusion would have distorted the picture. Calculated from "Economic Report of the President," Washington, 1978, pp 258, 302.
5. Calculated from "Economic Report of the President," Washington, 1980, pp 204, 248.
6. See "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1978 g." [USSR Economy in 1978], Moscow, 1979, pp 47, 49.
7. See THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE 30 December 1979, p 12.
8. Calculated from "International Economic Report of the President," Washington, 1977, p 99.
9. NEWSWEEK 27 November 1978, p 10.
10. THE ECONOMIST 27 January 1979, p 11.
11. H. Kissinger, "The White House Years," Boston-Toronto, 1979, p 65.
12. "The Department of State Bulletin," 9 March 1970, p 276.
13. H. Kissinger, op. cit., p 1143.
14. See ibid., p 119.

15. Ibid., p 119.
16. See FOREIGN POLICY, Fall 1978, p 23.
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS January 1978, p 284.
18. THE ECONOMIST 1 March 1980, p 61.
19. FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol 58, No 3, 1980, p 453.
20. FOREIGN POLICY, Fall 1978, p 23.
21. "The Congressional REcord," 22 January 1980, p H39.
22. See NEWSWEEK 31 March 1980, p 31.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye
otnosheniya", 1980

8850

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ANALYZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY DECISION MAKING

Moscow SShA: INFORMATSIYA I VNESHNYAYA POLITIKA in Russian 1979 signed to press 7 Mar 79 pp 1-2, 309-311

[Table of contents and brief description of book by P. G. Bogdanov and A. A. Kokoshin prepared under auspices of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: SShA: INFORMATSIYA I VNESHNYAYA POLITIKA (The U.S.:
Information and Foreign Policy)

Publisher: "Nauka"

Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1979

Signed to Press Date: 7 March 1979

Number of Copies Published: 4,550

Number of Pages: 311

Brief Description:

In this monograph the role of information in working out and adopting U.S. foreign policy decisions is examined. The special features of information practice in the State Department and other U.S. foreign policy departments are critically analyzed, as are the types and forms of information that circulate in the state machinery and their role in foreign policy activities.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Chapter 1. The Current U.S. Foreign Policy Mechanism and Problems of Securing Information for Adopting Foreign Policy Decisions.....	8

1. Questions of adopting decisions at the highest level of power...	19
2. The role of separate departments and their subdivisions in adopting foreign policy decisions.....	35
3. The role of Congress in adopting foreign policy decisions.....	44
4. The "Academic community" and its role in formulating policy.....	54
 Chapter 2. Bourgeois Foreign Policy Conceptions and Their Role in the U.S. Information-Analytical Process.....	68
1. Theoretical-methodological bases of contemporary bourgeois U.S. foreign policy conceptions.....	68
2. Bourgeois futurology as one of the components of the theoretical basis for developing conceptions and prognoses for the development of international relations.....	93
3. Variations of the concept of a "multipolar" world".....	101
4. The concept of a "trilateral community" of capitalist countries	132
5. The Bourgeois concepts of "polyarchy" and "mutual dependence"..	152
 Chapter 3. Methodological problems of Information Work and American Experts' Methods of Approaching Them.....	176
1. Questions of the theory of information and the basic problems of information-analytical work of the U.S. foreign policy mechanism.....	176
2. The development of American approaches to foreign policy information in connection with attempts to improve the direction of foreign policy activities.....	192
3. Factors of information miscalculations in the U.S. foreign policy mechanism.....	202
 Chapter 4. Some Special Features of the Organization and Practice of Information Work in the U.S. Foreign Policy Mechanism.....	208
1. The composition and structure of the U.S. information-analytical apparatus.....	208
2. Types and forms of information products that circulate in the U.S. foreign policy apparatus.....	213
3. Problems of the analytical processing of information in the State Department and non-governmental research centers.....	225
4. Attempts to raise the level of information-analytical work by introducing automated information systems.....	276
 Conclusion.....	294
 Bibliography.....	297
 Index of Names.....	305
 COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1979	

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ANALYZES INTERNAL CHINESE POLITICAL SITUATION

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 80 signed to press 23 Jun 80 pp 148-149

[S. Lyudin book* review: "Antipopular Policy"]

[Text] Soviet Sinologists--the authors of the study--describe the essence and singularities of the development of the domestic political situation in China in the last decade and reveal the deep-seated causes of the crisis of the antipopular Maoist regime. Permanent political instability in the PRC and the endless succession of Maoist campaigns of "criticism," which have become a kind of life-support system for the regime, represent, as the work observes, primarily a consequence of "the incapacity for solving urgent problems of the country's development on the basis of the 'special' concepts of Maoism" (p 354).

The book analyzes in detail the Beijing leaders' activity at the stage of the so-called "relative stabilization" of the regime (April 1969-September 1971) (p 21). The main content of this period was the policy of the country's comprehensive militarization and preparation for war. The basis of it, the authors believe, was an endeavor to consolidate the military-bureaucratic dictatorship by way of urging on a chauvinist intoxication and distracting the working people's attention from urgent social and material problems and so forth.

The work studies the socioeconomic and political causes of the split in the Maoist leadership--the so-called "September crisis" of 1971, as a result of which Lin Biao, the "successor" of the great helmsman and a further 6 Politburo members disappeared from the political scene, 76 CCP Central Committee members and candidates were purged and 40 representatives of the PLA's top command staff were dismissed (pp 87-89).

*"Kitay posle 'kul'turnoy revolyutsii' (Politicheskaya sistema, vnutri-politicheskoye polozheniye)" [China After the "Cultural Revolution" (Political System, Domestic Political Situation)]. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Mysl', 1979, pp 360.

For a 3-year period after the 10th CCP Congress (August 1973), which summed up the organizational-political results of the "Lin Biao affair," the country was continuously put in a state of feverish excitement by Maoist campaigns-- "Criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius," "Study of the Theory of Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "Critical Discussion of the Novel 'The River Backwaters'" and "Struggle Against the Right-Deviationist Infection." As a whole, they testified to a protracted domestic political crisis. Examining their socio-political essence and aims, the authors observe that a renunciation of fundamental Marxist-Leninist policy and the substitution of nationalist positions for socialist class positions led to the power struggle becoming a self-sufficient factor (p 128).

The analysis of the situation in China after the death of Mao Zedong and the accession to power of the new leadership is of particular interest. The work, which covers events up to the start of 1978, makes only the most general evaluations of the Beijing ruling clique's policy, which, however, are, as a whole, being corroborated by the course of further development of the political situation in the country. An examination of the practical actions of Mao Zedong's successors (the 11th CCP Congress, the First Session of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives of the Fifth Convocation, the adoption of the PRC Constitution of 1978 and so forth) leads the authors to conclude that "the Chinese leaders do not intend to renounce the Maoist banner" (p 357).

Indeed, the events in China of recent years convincingly testify that the ruling clique's coup in October 1976 did not in itself change the essence of the great-power-bureaucratic regime and the fundamental directivity of the ruling grouping's Maoist ideological platform. Its long-term strategic task is, as before, the creation of domestic and external conditions for the realization of great-power, predatory aspirations with a claim to world domination. Moreover, the Beijing leaders' practical steps have graphically demonstrated that hegemonist ambitions have led them to link up with the most aggressive extremist circles of international imperialism.

At the same time attempts are being made in the domestic policy sphere to bring Maoist postulates into line with the requirements of the present moment thanks to a renunciation of the most odious propositions and aims which have proven their utter groundlessness.

The authors conclude that the Beijing leaders "are attempting to pursue a line aimed at realization of Mao's aims without Mao, that is, a policy which has already led the Chinese revolution to numerous sacrifices and losses and which has been a genuine tragedy of the Chinese people" (p 358).

The present stage in the development of the domestic political situation in China is characterized by the extensive tactical maneuvering of the Beijing leaders, who have come up against the most complex socioeconomic and political problems. Mao's successors are endeavoring to find the most effective methods of turning China into a militaristic superpower, strengthening the

existing antipopular regime and assuaging the growing social tension in the country. Measures to resuscitate the activity of state and public institutions and for an upsurge of the economy, the rehabilitation of a number of repressed party and state figures and so forth are subordinated to these goals.

The political regime in China is preserving as before the basic features of military-bureaucratic dictatorship, the bulwark of which is the army. Factionalism, ideological disorientation and infection with petit bourgeois-nationalist prejudices are inherent in the CCP. The Maoist course contradicts the vital interests of the working people, in whose situation, despite the promises and declarations, there are no essential changes. The problem of the attitude toward Mao's ideological-political legacy is becoming exacerbated. The attempts to "correct Maoism" expressed in a cautious criticism of Mao Zedong's "objective and subjective shortcomings and mistakes" and certain flawed socioeconomic and domestic political directions do not touch on the essence of Maoist ideology and do not change its anti-Marxist nature.

The study of the evolution of the course of the Beijing regime in the last decade undertaken in the book again confirms the correctness of the CPSU's conclusion that "Maoist ideology and policy are incompatible with Marxist-Leninist teaching. They are directly hostile to it."

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya", 1980

8850

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

DETENTION OF BORDER VIOLATORS IN EASTERN BORDER DISTRICT

LD211521 Moscow KOMBOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 4

[Report by correspondent Yu. Kirinitaivanov under the rubric "Service: Day by Day": "Serezhka's Rock"]

[Text] Red Banner Eastern Border District--Sergey Skibchik had been transferred to the reserve corps. But at the request of his border guard friends and the post's commander he went back to visit the place where he had served, to address recently drafted young border guards, and to relive one of the most strenuous days of his life as a soldier.

Rocks, rocks,...Five-meter giants--weatherbeaten and sun-baked. Boulders in camouflage robes of moss. And ordinary cobblestones--they crunched nastily underfoot. The soldiers' route followed a patrol path,...It was becoming increasingly hard to proceed: 2,500 meters above sea level. By a pile of gray boulders Sergey turned to his companions, young soldiers: "Here!" and he carefully placed his weapon on a firm rock. He was breathing evenly, normally, as though he had not walked a couple of kilometers with full combat kit.

...The day had begun as usual. They had washed in spring water and limbered up. 0500 hours is not the best time for a duty detail. Their comrades were still seeing their dreams through to the end. But the duty officer made a mental note: The guys' faces were not sleepy, and their weapons were in order.

"You are ordered to mount guard over the USSR's state border. Your mission is to prevent violations of the state border.... Your route.... You will serve until.... Reference point--gray rocks."

...Detail leader Sergey Skibchik was going to gray rocks for the first time in his life. It was radio operator Nikolay Berdnik's first time, too. Kolya remembered a dream, and therefore his face bore an aloof, dreamy expression. The previous day he had received a letter from home, a quite Ukrainian village. His father wrote that there was a bumper grain crop this year and that the chairman of the Kirov Kolkhoz himself

had voiced concern at the fact that they were conducting such a harvest without the excellent combine operator Nikola Berdnik. Of course, his father had embroidered the truth a little here to please his son. But Kolya dreamed of the harvest: the grain was so ripe that the combine was even reeling. But it was Ildar, from the next bunk, shaking him. It was time to join the detail.

Ildar Khairov was bringing up the rear. And he was looking round all the time: as though he wanted to hear Strela's neigh. A very clever horse: her eye sees right through a man like a laser beam. If you are upset about something, she will come up and nuzzle you with her head. And if you are happy, Strela's eyes sparkle and she strains at her tether. Only yesterday he had returned late from exercises. How was she? At home Ildar was a groom, too. He sometimes used to take his milkmaid mother's place on the farm. What a sigh of relief issued from post commander Sr Lt Vladimir Bezzubkov, when the new recruit picked up a bucket and went to milk the cow. And then he began rubbing down the horses. Such is our age: people understand technical things better....

Bezzubkov took over the post 2 years ago and made it a progressive one. Recently everyone felt as though it was his birthday. The detachment chief expressed appreciation for the third place on the target range. But the chief assessment arose out of an ordinary workday....

"Close Up!"--Skibchik ordered in a low voice, and it was as though an invisible switch had been thrown in the guys. They were quiet again, but now it was a different kind of silence--they were all thinking about the border. They had passed gray rocks and had 2 km to go to the unnamed boulders where they had decided to select an observation post. They dropped flat. Skibchik noted the time: 0630 hours. Two hours later a flock of sheep appeared on the other side. The shepherd spent a long time peering intently into the distance. A normal thing. But at 1030 hours four people appeared. They also settled down behind boulders--to observe. They did not suspect that all their movements were being noted through binoculars held by Sergey Skibchik. Some 40 minutes passed. And at that time a mounted detail led by political officer Aleksandr Chernyaykin went by on our side, 1 km from the guys hugging the rock. The horses were moving slowly, their hooves making sparks as though on a roadway. "Strela!"--Ildar saw her out of the corner of his eye. This was the only extraneous thought that he allowed himself.

At last the horsemen went out of sight. The people on the other side decided: it is time. Two of them moved along a deep hollow, while two on horseback went straight ahead.

And then someone in a protective jacket was 5 meters from Sergey. Skibchik leaped out onto the rock, slid the breechblock and commanded: "Hands up!" The horsemen fell head over heels from their saddles. Skibchik caught sight of a close face distorted with fear and spite.

He fired in the air. But hands were already snatching the holster from the man in the protective jacket. Ildar gained only a fraction of a second, but it decided everything: The violator was sprawled on the ground.

...The vehicle looped its way along a mountain road. Marat Shagitkhanovich Nuftiyev, chief of the border detachment in which Sergey served, was returning at that time from his patrons in the city. No special meeting had been prepared. But the workers learned who was their guest and "took him prisoner." At first they asked him to talk about the past. Yes, there were comparisons to be drawn. For Nuftiyev began his service in these same districts. Some 21 years have passed, but none of them has been quiet. Nuftiyev has arrested approximately 100 violators, and the country has presented him with the Order of the Red Star. The work was much harder then. There was a shortage of vehicles, and they relied more on horses. Moreover, there was no electricity in the posts, and they used kerosene...

But then the conversation turned to present-day affairs--and Nuftiyev had to admit with bitterness: Yes, our neighbors do not let us live quietly.

...Two strangers penetrated onto our territory and went into a shepherd's yurt. They wanted to carry off the women over the border by force--their husbands were out driving livestock at the time. A border detail scared the bandits off. In January of last year 13 servicemen grazed livestock on our territory, and in July 40 armed horsemen were "tending" one flock--again on our side. The Soviet border guards endeavored to settle every dispute by peaceful means. They paid no attention to abuse and obscene attacks. The provocations have recently been intensified. Three soldiers opened fire with carbines, and our border guard replied. Fortunately, there were no casualties. A burst of submachinegunfire suddenly rang out from one of the towers on the other side.... The radiotelephone tore Nuftiyev away from his bad thoughts. He gave his call sign and wearily wiped his face. Suddenly his voice was firmer, with the brief, abrupt question: "Where?"

A few minutes later a helicopter took off with border guards on board.

...Sergey was returning from his old post. Now the vehicle was clambering up a steep slope, now it was hurriedly feeling its way down. They braked by a mountain stream. They had a drink and a wash.

"Mikhail Luchko's valley," he remembered. Mikhail was secretary of the post's Komsomol organization in the early thirties. He was returning from a Komsomol conference. He joined battle with eight bandits. No one emerged from that battle alive. Here, nearby, is Vasily Khandyurin's hill. He was a border guard hero, who fought to the last cartridge.

Ataman Tolstoukhov's bandits put out the fighter's eyes and carved a star on his chest.... Later they themselves did not get away.

Places dear to the heart of every border guard. Of course, the rocky ridge where the three Soviet Komsomol members met the provocateurs is not very famous. But is it a matter of fame?... The important thing is that the guys fulfilled their duty. This is why post chief Vladimir Bezubkov has marked a tiny spot on the map and designated a new reference point--Serzhka's rock.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM DECREE

Moscow VEDOMOSTI RSFSR in Russian No 30 (1136), 24 Jul 80 p 644

[RSFSR Decree "On Further Improvement in the Procedure for Naming and Renaming Administrative-Territorial Units and Population Centers in the RSFSR"]

[Text] In accordance with the 17 September 1979 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On the Practice of Using Legislation On the Procedure for Naming and Renaming Administrative-Territorial Units and Population Centers" and to further improve the procedure for naming and renaming administrative-territorial units and population centers in the RSFSR, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

1. When examining questions of naming and renaming administrative-territorial units and population centers, the Supreme Soviet Presidia of the autonomous republics and the ispolkoms of kray and oblast Soviets of Peoples' Deputies insure strict adherence to USSR and RSFSR legislation and profound and comprehensive study of each proposal to name and rename administrative-territorial units and population centers, not permitting haste and subjectivism in so doing. Here, proceed from the point that renaming of administrative-territorial units and population centers must be done only in exceptional cases, considering overall state interests, as well as geographical, historical, national, domestic, and other local conditions, the opinion of the local populace, and the tasks of the citizens' communist indoctrination.
2. The Supreme Soviet Presidia of the autonomous republics and the ispolkoms of kray and oblast Soviets of Peoples' Deputies examine, in the established legal manner, questions of naming and renaming administrative-territorial units and population centers only given decisions made during sessions of the corresponding lower-ranking Soviets of Peoples' Deputies.
3. Recommend that the Supreme Soviet Presidia of the autonomous republics and the ispolkoms of kray and oblast Soviets of Peoples' Deputies examine the question of forming commissions attached to the Supreme Soviet Presidia of the autonomous republics and the ispolkoms of kray and oblast Soviets of Peoples' Deputies to name administrative-territorial units and population centers, with the tasking preliminarily to examine each proposal to name or

rename an administrative-territorial units and population centers and to prepare the corresponding conclusion.

RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman M. Yasnov

RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary Kh. Neshkov

21 July 1980

7869

CSO: 8144/0007

REGIONAL

INCREASED ROLE FORESEEN FOR BELORUSSIAN LOCAL SOVIETS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Increasing the Role of the Soviets"]

[Text] Preparations for a historic event in the life of the party and the people--the 26th CPSU Congress--are broadening with every passing day in the republic, as throughout the country. The soviets of people's deputies are also operating under the conditions of a new upsurge. Organizing work, whose purpose is to mobilize the masses for a worthy greeting of the party forum, is developing at all levels of them. The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recently approved the activity of the Kletskiy Rayon soviets, which have increased socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan and new socialist pledges.

The wave of socialist competition extends to the lower organs of power in the forward positions of the constructive front. An example of this is the initiative of Lyakhovichskiy Rayon's Nachevskiy Rural Soviet. The pledges adopted for 1980 earlier were revised and new, higher pledges were adopted here at worker and employee meetings and citizens' gatherings. The first to appeal for the party congress to be greeted with personal labor gifts were rural soviet deputies M.N. Usik, A. I. Smorahchek, N.V. Shestak and Ye. V. Ksenzshik. A.A. Kruglik, deputy of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and machine-milking operator for the "Nachka" Pedigree Farm, pledged to obtain 5,450 kilos of milk from each of 50 assigned cows. The cultivation of 1,200 conventional standardized hectares--such is the goal of tractor driver N.V. Shestak, a deputy of the rural soviet.

These are just a few of the multitude of examples of the soviets' and the people's choices' close link with practice and of their active position in the solution of economic and social problems. Such a position is predetermined by the high role which the soviets perform in all sphere of state and social development.

The party Program, party congress documents and a number of CPSU Central Committee decrees emphasize the need for the development of all spheres of the soviets' economic, social-cultural and organizing work and signpost the paths for surmounting shortcomings and improving the soviet authorities' relations with the masses and their public formations. As the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 25th CPSU Congress observed, the work of the local soviets has acquired new life as a result of the measures adopted by the party. The congress charted the paths of a further increase in the role of the soviets. The USSR Constitution and constitutions of the union and autonomous republics were drawn up and adopted in fulfillment of its decisions. The adoption at the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Law on the Basic Powers of Kray and Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and of the Soviets of People's Deputies of Autonomous Oblasts and Autonomous Okrugs completed the legislative regulation of the work of all local soviets.

The entry into force of the USSR Constitution, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, presupposes a rise to a qualitatively new level of all the work of the organs of power and management. It is primarily a question of the even more effective exercise of the wide-ranging powers currently vested in the soviets. They are termed soviets of people's deputies by the new constitution. This appellation reflects the fact of the conversion of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat to a state of all the people, records the result of the vital activity and sovereignty of the soviets and at the same time emphasizes the real nature of the prospects of our democracy. The constitution of developed socialism enshrines the soviets as the political foundation of the state and the developed system of state management of the processes of public life.

The direct enshrinement in the constitution of the leading role of the Communist Party as the nucleus of all the country's state and public organizations is of fundamental significance for a further improvement in the activity of the soviets and the entire political organization of Soviet society.

It is precisely party leadership, as the entire historical experience of the soviets has shown, which is the decisive guarantee of their fruitful work and the consolidation and multiplication of their relations with the people's masses.

This can be seen in the example of the Belorussian Communist Party. In exercising their leadership of the soviets within the framework of the constitution the party committees are striving for the active work of the party groups in the soviets, the primary party organizations of soviet establishments and the communists in order that each soviet exercise its powers most efficiently and implement the party's political line based on a careful study of the economic, sociopolitical and ideological processes of social life. The practice of receiving communist deputies' reports at party group session and party meetings on their exercise of their authority, participation in production and public life and other forms of work are justifying themselves.

Much is being done on the selection and training of soviet personnel, particularly of the rural and settlement soviets. Whereas in 1970 just over 5 percent of the chairmen of these soviets had higher education, the figure is now more than 63 percent, and 82.1 percent in Grodnenskaya Oblast and over 73 percent in Minakaya Oblast. Practically all soviet cadres undergo retraining at courses, and many are involved in correspondence study.

As ensues from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums, the soviets' economic work was and remains the main sector of their activity. And, furthermore, in the period of mature socialism this activity is made more complex in connection with the tremendous growth of the economy, which requires a consistent improvement in the leadership of the economy on the basis of the further intensification of production and its concentration and specialization and the strengthening of sectorial principles in management. For this reason the soviets and their ispolkoms are called upon to make active use of their tremendous rights and possibilities for insuring comprehensive development on the corresponding territory.

The soviets pay particular attention to drawing up and monitoring the implementation of economic and social development plans. It is sufficient to say that the sessions examined 5,893 questions concerning plan fulfillment and the financing of sectors of the economy. The requirements set forth in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "The Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies Ensuing From the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'A Further Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Authorities'" was the subject of study at many sessions. The sessions also examined 2,893 agricultural questions.

An improvement in the management of production under current conditions depends directly on the degree of competence and discipline of the officials. Supervision of their activity is an important function of the soviets for the exercise of which they possess a rich arsenal of means. In accordance with the constitution, the ispolkoms and officials are accountable to the soviet and the people. In 1979 all ispolkoms rendered account to the soviets and the public which elected them. Almost 3.5 million people attended citizens' meetings to receive ispolkom reports. Over 1 million working people took part in meetings at which ispolkom departments and administrations rendered account. Realization of the proposals and critical observations made by the deputies at the sessions and the public at meetings has contributed to an improvement in the style, forms and methods of work of the executive and administrative authorities and officials, the removal of shortcomings in their work and increased executant discipline. The people's deputies are making extensive use of the right accorded them by legislation to request information from the ispolkoms and their bodies and also enterprise, organization and establishment leaders. More than 5,000 such requests were submitted last year.

A most important task ensuing from party documents is the consistent broadening of socialist democracy and the enlistment of an ever increasing number

of people in managing the affairs of the state. The public nature of socialist ownership and production and distribution under socialism inevitably demands the public and collective nature of the management of state affairs. Consequently, as V.I. Lenin foresaw, socialist democratism influences the economy and at the same time is susceptible to the influence of economic development.

The soviets possess inexhaustible possibilities in this respect. It is sufficient to say that 85,265 deputies have been elected to the republic's soviets and that various voluntary public formations of the soviets unite more than 1.5 million activists. The following data eloquently indicate the scale and nature of the soviets' relations with the masses: the meetings at which the deputies rendered account in 1979 were attended by more than 9.5 million voters. The democratic forms of the soviet sessions and ispolkom and permanent commission meetings and collectiveness and publicity in the solution of questions--all this affords an opportunity for the effective and constant enlistment of the broadest strata of the population in the exercise of state power. "Tremendous vital force is inherent in our soviets and in Soviet democracy. And it is necessary to make even fuller use of it to uncover available potential, criticize shortcomings, compare opinions and formulate substantiated decisions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said.

The activity of soviet representative bodies is viewed from this angle in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "The Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies Ensuing From the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work'." This document emphasizes that the soviets must proceed from Lenin's instruction that the socialist state is strong thanks to the awareness of the masses and that Soviet democracy is a proven means of a further increase in the active position in life and the participation of each citizen in the affairs of his state, in the development of the economy and culture and in communist building.

The functions of the local soviets, particularly in such spheres as participation in the discussion of questions of all-state significance, insuring comprehensive economic and social development, leadership of the soviets' lower elements and the development of the democratic forms of the work of the soviets and their deputies, have been formulated considerably more broadly in the 1977 USSR Constitution than in previous legislation.

The Law on the Status of People's Deputies and legislative enactments on the rural, settlement, rayon and city soviets have been renewed and ratified with new wording by the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. This June the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation adopted the law "On the Fundamental Powers of Kray and Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and the Soviets of People's Deputies of Autonomous Oblasts and Autonomous Okrugs." The adoption of this law is an essential part of the measures envisaged by

the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress for the development of socialist statehood and realization of the provisions of the USSR Constitution. The adopted law clearly determines the main directions in which the further improvement in the activity of the soviets should proceed and regulates their powers in leadership of economic and cultural building and in implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Important tasks for the soviets ensue from the law for the protection and correct use of natural resources, the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order and the education of the working people's masses. The activity of the most important element of the soviets has been regulated legislatively. At a meeting with the electorate of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug this February Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that it is precisely the kray and oblast soviets which should be the main force in comprehensive economic and social development of their territories. The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers formed a commission for preparing a draft law on the oblast soviet, whose ratification at the session will legislatively regulate the life of the republic's local soviets of all levels.

As a result of the work done in recent years by the party the functions of the local soviets are becoming richer in content and fuller in volume. The local soviets' complete responsibility for the economy directly under their jurisdiction is insured. The soviets' powers in deciding questions of local significance and managing their own budget resources are being extended, and housing and municipal services and a whole number of other organizations serving the public are concentrated in their hands. The local soviets' influence on the organizations of a higher jurisdiction located on their territory is increasing. They are endowed additionally with powers connected with territorial planning and the coordination and supervision of the activity of enterprises and organizations not within their jurisdiction in all spheres of consumer service.

The present body of the soviets has a big responsibility--being the active conduit of party policy in the period of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and, then, in the period of implementation of its decisions. Closely connected with the working people's masses and loyal to the ideas of the Communist Party, the people's deputies of the soviets are fully resolved to do their duty and justify the high trust shown in them.

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

VOSS ON LATVIAN CP CONGRESS, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 1 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Article* by A. E. Voss (Lat INFORM): "Plenum of the CC of the Latvian CP: Report of Comrade A. E. Voss"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

As you know, the June plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, having heard the report of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC CPSU, decided to convoke the 26th congress of the communist party of the Soviet Union on 23 February 1981.

Communists and all workers of Soviet Latvia, like those of the entire nation, received with great inspiration the news of convocation of the 26th Party Congress and are full of determination to mark this historic event with new work achievements.

They are presently living and working in an atmosphere of enormous political and work-related enthusiasm, to which new strength was given by the festivities dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Soviet power in Latvia, awarding to this republic the Order of the October Revolution, the greetings of the CC CPSU, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers, the cordial congratulations and good wishes of comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

I should like to mention today at this plenum with particular gratification that the celebration of this noteworthy event proceeded in an enthusiastic and joyous atmosphere, in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unity, on a high ideological and political, as well as organizational level.

This was aided to a decisive degree by the fact that the members of the CC of the Latvian CP, workers in the CC apparatus, Presidium of the Supreme Council and Council of Ministers of this republic, secretaries of

*Reprinted from abbreviated stenographic notes.

municipal and rayon party committees, administrators of ministries and agencies who were given relevant tasks to perform in connection with the anniversary, worked well, displaying genuine concern, initiative and patriotism, and the desire to perform the task entrusted to them in a creative manner, as well as possible.

The anniversary festivities demonstrated once more, with new force, the triumph of the ideas and heritage of V. I. Lenin, the lofty ethical and political climate that has now formed in this republic, the indestructible unity and solidarity of communists, of all workers of Soviet Latvia, around our glorious communist party and its Leninist central committee headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Dear comrades!

The next party congress will occupy a special, exceptionally important place in the life of our party, of the entire nation. It will open up new horizons to the party and people; it will define the strategy and tactics of the struggle at a new phase of building of communism.

The day of convocation of the 26th CPSU Congress is the most important guideline in the activities of each party committee, each party organization and all Soviet people.

There was clear and distinct formulation of the cardinal tasks emerging before party organizations in connection with preparations for the main even in our party and social life, in the very comprehensive report delivered by comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the June plenum of the CC CPSU.

We had an extensive and specific conversation about successful fulfillment of all these tasks at a recent meeting of this republic's party aktiv.

There were similar serious talks at plenums and meetings of the party aktiv in the republic's rayons and cities, at meetings of primary party organizations.

A concrete and goal-oriented program of activities for party, trade union, komsomol organizations, soviet and economic bodies for a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress was elaborated and is being implemented.

At the present time we must dep'oy preparations for this congress on a broader scale, losing no time, making use of the entire arsenal of our organizational and ideological resources, all forms of mass political work.

The entire life of party committees and primary party organizations must be governed by the chief objective of the specific contribution that each party organization, every work group and each communist will make to the congress, to the overall cause of the party.

Of first and foremost importance is the work of party committees and primary organizations on expansion and greater depth of the precongress socialist competition, checking performance of additionally assumed socialist obligations and providing for best performance thereof.

This is stressed with new force in the decree adopted in the last few days by the CC CPSU: "On Socialist Competition for a Worthy Welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress," which was welcomed in this republic with much inspiration and enthusiasm.

The problem is to have all levels of the party, each of its organizations, participate actively in preparations for the congress.

In this regard, the forthcoming report and election campaign, which will be followed by the 26th CPSU Congress, occupies an exceptionally important and special place.

Like never before, it is important to conduct this campaign on a high ideological-political and organizational level, to attain further improvement of all party work in all areas.

On the basis of the requirements in the party's by-laws, the plenum of the CC CPSU scheduled the congresses of CP of Union republics for January and early February of 1981.

In this regard, the office of the CC of the Latvian CP, in coordination with the CC CPSU, proposes that the 23d Congress of the Latvian CP convene on 29 January 1981.

The following agenda is offered to the congress:

1. Report of the CC of the Latvian CP.

It was recommended that comrade A. E. Voss, first secretary of the CC of the Latvian CP be appointed as speaker for the office of the CC of the Latvian CP.

2. Report of the auditing committee of the Latvian CP.

Speaker--comrade A. K. Berg-Bergman, chairman of the auditing committee of the Latvian CP.

3. Election to the central committee of the Latvian CP.

4. Election of members to the auditing commission of the Latvian CP.

5. Election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

As for the size of representation, it is planned to nominate one delegate per 250 party members at the 23d Congress of the Latvian CP.

Thus, each delegate will represent a somewhat larger detachment of communists than at the 22d congress of the Latvian CP.

This is attributable to the fact that, like our entire party, this republic's party organization has grown in number.

After the 23th CPSU Congress, the Latvian CP increased by 15,937 CPSU members and as of 1 June of this year it numbered in its ranks 154,533 CPSU members and 5561 candidates for CPSU membership.

As stipulated in the party's by-laws, delegates to the 23d congress of the Latvian CP will be elected by secret ballot at urban and rayon party conferences.

And now some information about the dates for the report and election campaign in this republic's party organization.

In accordance with the instructions of the Politburo of the CC CPSU, the Bureau of the CC of the Latvian CP considers the following to be feasible:

Meetings to be scheduled for September to November of this year in primary party organizations.

Rayon and municipal party conferences to be scheduled for November and December of this year.

In accordance with the party's by-laws, the norms for representation at municipal and rayon conferences are set by the appropriate party committees.

Dear comrades!

The report and election campaign is always very important to the life of party organizations. The forthcoming reports and elections are particularly important, since they will be taking place on the eve of the next party congress.

At the June plenum of the CC CPSU, L. I. Brezhnev stressed that valuable knowhow was accumulated in the past few years in the building of communism, which must be examined comprehensively at the report and election party meetings, conferences and congresses of SP's of Union republics.

The central committee of the party guides us toward adopting a solicitous attitude toward all positive elements of work and critically examining existing oversights and flaws.

In a word, the report and election campaign itself, as well as preparations for it, compels all of us to submit again and again to comprehensive

analysis all work that has been done to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 22d congress of the Latvian CP.

Of course, the reports and elections must concentrate on the most important problems of party management of development of the economy. We refer, first of all, to the solution of such a major problem as increasing the effectiveness of production and improving the quality of work. It should always be in the field of vision of municipal and rayon party committees, as well as primary party organizations.

An in-depth analysis of all our work must be made at party meetings, municipal and rayon party conferences, and at the 23d congress of the Latvian CP, in order to find new reserves for accelerating scientific and technological progress, increasing labor productivity, strengthening labor and state discipline at each enterprise, in each organization, kolkhoz and sovkhos, in each work group.

In this republic, party and soviet bodies are performing a considerable amount of work to solve key economic problems. These matters are regularly discussed at plenums of the office of the CC of the Latvian CP, meetings of this republic's party aktiv, municipal and rayon committees of the party, in primary party organizations.

As a result, a confident step forward in development of the republic's economy was made after the 25th CPSU Congress; noticeable advances were made in the final year of the five-year plan. The plan for the first 6 months was overfulfilled with regard to all of the main technical and economic indicators.

However, there is still much to do.

We should be more persistent in the struggle for continued increase in effectiveness of production and improvement of work quality, to make the utmost use of reserves and opportunities to improve things in capital construction, railroad and other forms of transportation, to increase the return on the main production funds, to make wise and economical use of manpower, raw material, fuel and energy, and financial resources.

At the meeting of this republic's party aktiv, which was held on 3 July, we discussed comprehensively and thoroughly all of the key problems of development of our economy. For this reason, I do not intend to touch upon the entire aggregate of the problems we face at this time. I should like to draw your attention once more to only some of them, the most important ones, which require the special attention and efforts of this republic's party organization.

I refer, first of all, to questions of capital construction. They must be the subject of constant concern on the part of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol bodies, of all [economic] administrative personnel.

I have already mentioned at the meeting of the republic's party aktiv that comrade L. I. Brezhnev had voiced serious complaints to us with regard to the lag in erection of some facilities of paramount importance; he expressed his concern about the situation that has developed this year in this regard.

The sets of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev pertain to vital problems, and I wish to emphasize in particular that the solution thereof depends primarily on ourselves, on the coordinated work of our cadres, their business-like attitude and responsibility.

The performance of construction workers of our republic in the first six months of the last year under the current five-year plan were discussed in detail last Tuesday at the enlarged meeting of the office of the CC of the Latvian CP.

The conversation there was frank and impartial. It pertained to all aspects of this most important problem. We again saw that the main causes of the extended lag consist of the fact that the trust administrators and workers in the system of the Ministry of Construction plan poorly and check the work just as poorly; they provide poor management of construction, processes of material and technical supply.

The CC Bureau has made it incumbent upon party and soviet agencies, building and design organizations, contractors, ministries and agencies, as well as business administrators to immediately take decisive steps for starting up without fail the projects that have been planned for completion, to set up efficient work on all sections of the construction conveyor, to drastically increase the personal responsibility of supervisors of construction departments for order and organization of labor.

Absolute implementation of all instructions, advice and practical recommendations of comrade L. I. Brezhnev concerning the need for a radical change in the progress of construction work is a matter of honor for this republic's party organization, the immediate duty of teams of builders and installation workers. And now a few words about current tasks in the area of agriculture.

You will recall, comrades, that the CC of the Latvian CP adopted a decree in early July "On the Unsatisfactory Progress of Feed Procurement in Some Parts of the Republic." This decision made it incumbent upon the party's raykoms, rayispolkoms and primary party organizations to immediately accelerate feed procurement, to pay special attention to procurement of hay, haylage, chaff, to complete the first mowing no later than the second 10 days of July.

It should be noted that considerable work has been done in this direction. But there is still much to accomplish.

As before, hay procurement is slow. Too little hay has been laid in at the farms of Balvskiy, Līvepayaskiy, Gulbenskiy, Kraslavskiy and other rayons of this republic.

The raykoms of the party, ispolkoms of rayon soviets and agricultural bodies must immediately examine the situation, make the laggards catch up and accelerate completion of feed procurement work in all areas.

Special attention must be given everywhere to the quality of procured feed.

As shown by a discussion of this matter at the meeting of the CC Bureau of the Latvian CP, it is causing serious alarm at many farms, and this applies particularly to the quality of haylage. Because of delayed harvesting and failure to adhere to procurement technology, a large amount of hay, particularly haylage and silos, of poor quality is being laid in in Kraslavskiy, Bauskiy, Stuchkinskiy, Gulbenskiy and a number of other rayons.

The CC Bureau of the Latvian CP has told the party committees, ispolkoms of rayon soviets, agricultural bodies of this republic and primary party organizations that it is imperative to immediately take the most decisive steps to improve radically the quality of feed.

Stricest control of quality of procured hay, haylage and all other forms of feed must be instituted everywhere.

There must be the most exacting and strictest attitude toward adherence to technology of procurement and storage of haylage, which constitutes the largest share of the winter diet of cattle.

Finally, it is high time to seriously organize, in a business-like and party-minded manner, the use of workers of industrial centers of this republic, residents of urban communities and rural populated centers for procurement of feed.

It should be borne in mind that feed procurement does not end with the gathering of first-mown grass. This work must continue, along with the harvesting of grain crops and other work, up to late autumn.

In brief, to provide a sufficient amount of high-quality feed for our growing heads of cattle is the exceptionally important and immediate task of all rural workers, all rayon and municipal party committees, ispolkoms of local soviets, all industrial enterprises, everyone related to agriculture in some way or other.

Another pressing direction of our work in rural areas is the preparation for harvesting, particularly of grain crops.

At a recent meeting of this republic's party aktiv, we set the goal of harvesting grain crops within 15-20 days, so that no losses would occur. This is not an easy task, but it is feasible. It requires radical intensification of all management and political work, concentration of all efforts, energy and material resources.

The most important element at present is to finalize complete preparation of all equipment required for harvesting work, drying and warehouse facilities, transportation, grain receiving centers and elevators.

The CC of the Latvian CP and this republic's council of ministers recently adopted a decree "On Immediate Steps for Implementation of Harvesting of Grain Crops in 1980." It is imperative to provide for strict implementation of all items in this important decree.

It was decided to send a large group of machine operators, drivers, fitters and other specialists from urban enterprises and organizations to kolkhozes and sovkhoses in order to accelerate the harvesting of grain crops and preserve the entire crop.

The CC Bureau of the Latvian CP has placed the entire responsibility for effective screening and performance of referred specialists on administrators and secretaries of primary party organizations of industrial enterprises, organizations and institutions. The party's gorkoms and gorispolkoms must adopt a party-minded and serious attitude toward this task.

The pressing and priority tasks for farmers must include a constant concern about obtaining large harvests of potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

Special attention should be given to the need to intensify work dealing with growing vegetables and potatoes, preparations for harvesting, sale and processing of these important products.

The party raykoms, soviet and agricultural bodies must take additional steps pertaining to the care of vegetable and potato fields; they must do all that is necessary to assure prompt harvesting and acceptance of the harvest, processing and reliable storage thereof, delivery to the consumer without losses and with all agricultural products in the best condition.

There are large and responsible tasks for us in the area of livestock farming.

As we know, the livestock farmers of the republic have worked much better this year than in former years. As compared to the same period last year, in the first 6 months of this year 4% more milk was produced, 28% more meat and 9% more eggs. Of course, all this is very good, but this is not the limit.

Party committees, councils of people's deputies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and all agricultural workers must now secure and multiply what they have achieved; they must obtain a maximum increase in milk and meat production, and on this basis assure fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan with regard to purchases of livestock products. For this purpose, it is imperative to provide for a greater effort than at present in every area of production, on each work place.

In other words, success now depends on the practical organization and coordination of work in all agricultural sectors, ranging from management thereof by the Ministry of Agriculture, your and my ability to make full use of the creative activity of rural workers, the ever increasing assistance of urban enterprises and organizations.

In considering questions of party management of the economy, the gorkoms, raykoms of the party and primary party organizations should proceed from the fact that better management of the national economy is a mandatory prerequisite for fullest use of all our enormous capabilities and reserves.

More than a year has passed since the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on improved planning and strengthening the influence of the economic mechanism on increasing production efficiency and work quality. The party determined that a change in this mechanism, improvement thereof are among the most important economic and political tasks.

We must see to it that party committees and primary party organizations take on the task of unremitting supervision of implementation of this important decree, especially since planning and certain management bodies often show themselves to be slow in implementing the measures outlined by the party and government.

It is also important to continue to strengthen centralization of planning and management, without overlooking the fact that in our country centralism is inseparably linked with democracy, which opens up great latitude of initiative from the bottom.

At the June plenum of the CC CPSU, comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that one must apply maximum energy to succeed in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, in putting in operation the priority projects, in assuring persistent work of the national economy in 1981, the first year under the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Party committees, primary party, trade union and komsomol organizations, soviet and management bodies are called upon to assure the high effectiveness of the socialist competition deployed in honor of the 26th Party Congress. Preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, the report and election campaign are called upon to aid in every way in the continued improvement of organizational and party work, to raise it to a new and higher level.

After the 25th Party Congress, considerable work was done to further improve the organizational structure of primary party organizations, to bring the party's influence closer to the area of material production.

Suffice it to state that 114 new party committees were created, that the number of shop party organizations increased by 482 and that of party groups by more than 1000 since the 22d Congress of the Latvian CP.

During the report and election campaign, party committees and primary party organizations must make an in-depth analysis of the performance of all elements of the party, they must examine how they provide for implementation of the party's policy in all areas of economic and cultural construction, in communist education of the workers.

Problems related to refinement of the style and methods of working on the basis of the basic instructions of the party, questions of intensifying supervision of performance of assignments and decisions adopted, control of manifestations of poor management, failure to adhere to established plans and norms must occupy a significant place in the report and election campaign.

Work with personnel must be evaluated from the standpoint of the high requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, subsequent plenums of the CC CPSU, instructions and advice of comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The personal responsibility of each communist, each worker, and particularly each administrator, must be increased with regard to the job assigned to them; a flexible personnel-related policy must be implemented; there should be bolder advancement of energetic people with initiative, who are creative thinkers, and they should be used in the place of those who cannot cope with the work.

In the report and election campaign, considerable attention must be given to increasing the effectiveness of ideological, political and educational work. As we know, our party has taken considerable steps in this area in recent years. A complex approach to the entire matter of education yields good results. However, considerable effort must be applied to definitively eradicate formalism, declarativeness, showiness, which are still often encountered here and diminish the influence of such work on the consciousness and feelings of the people.

Dear comrades!

There is no question that the preparations for the forthcoming congress of the CPSU will become a new and vivid demonstration of the monolithic solidarity of the Latvian party organization, of all workers in this republic, around the communist party and its Leninist central committee, their unswerving readiness to struggle with even greater persistence to fulfill all of the plans for the building of communism.

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN PARTY SECRETARY PROMISES MORE, BETTER CONSUMER GOODS

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Ya. Pohrebnyak, Secretary Central Committee, Communist Party of the Ukraine: "More Needed and Quality Consumer Goods"]

[Excerpts] Concern for increasing worker prosperity is the most important content of the economic and social politics of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. "One of the key economic goals, indicates comrade L.I. Brezhnev, remains the increase of production as well as expansion in assortment and increase in the quality of consumer goods."

According to decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th CPUk Congress a series of important measures were implemented in the republic during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan to more fully provide the population with essential goods. More attention was given to further increasing light and food industry enterprise output--the main suppliers of goods to the people. Since the beginning of the five-Year plan 3.3 billion rubles have been directed towards the development of these branches, which is 16 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Powerful modern enterprises were put into operation such as the Lutsk melange factory and the Makeevka cotton factory, Voznesensk tannery, Chortkiv, Radekhiv and Orzhytskiy sugar refineries, 20 meat combines and milk processing plants, four flax factories and many others.

At the same time, technical updating is being done in many operating plants and factories. More than 2,000 fully mechanized and automatic assembly lines were put into operation. New technological processes were introduced as well as progressive equipment meeting the requirements of the better models in the world.

An important reserve in increasing consumer goods output is careful and rational utilization of raw material resources.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions almost all heavy industry enterprises in the republic are now working also on consumer goods. They produce more than half of the total volume production of various goods for

cultural-household and domestic use. Specialized shops and sections, design and technological offices are created in the enterprises for this purpose. More popular demand goods are produced, especially motorcycles with sidecars, children's bicycles, color televisions, etc.

A lot of organizational work for increasing the production of popular demand goods is being done locally by party, Soviet, and economic organs. For example, in Lvovskaya Oblast, on the initiative of the party obkom a permanent exhibit of consumer goods was created where the better locally produced samples and those recommended for use are shown, contests are held for creating new forms of production and experiences in utilizing production reserves are exchanged.

In the Zaporozhskaya Oblast soviets of people's deputies, and also party, Soviet and professional union organs created commissions for the control of goods production and supply, successfully concentrating the efforts of industrial enterprises collectives on increasing trade supplies of consumer goods. The commissions routinely study enterprise possibilities for better production organization, and efficiently provide qualified recommendations and propositions.

The Poltavskaya Oblast party committee conducts a systematic analysis of the counter supplies in towns and villages, the quality of goods produced in Poltava area, the positive and negative sides in industrial and trade work. Deputies of local soviets, people's controllers, worker and rural correspondents are included in this effort, questionnaires are circulated among the shoppers and trade workers. Workers, farmers, state trade and cooperative workers expressed a number of interesting and valuable thoughts and propositions, which are already being realized or are part of the working plans of local party and Soviet organs, trade administration and oblast consumer union and production collectives.

Thanks to the organizational work conducted all over the republic, in the four years of the five-year plan more than 1.2 billion rubles worth of needed consumer goods were produced in addition to the plan. Every year there are more and more popular demand goods on store counters--clothing, shoes, fabrics, dishes, complex household machinery, furniture, and other household goods.

Production quality is also quantity. It must be stated that most worker collectives properly understand the requirements not only in regard to increasing the production but also in regard to improvements in quality and selection expansion. It is gratifying that in the current five-year plan the amount of higher category production in the republic increased by more than four times.

A number of other positive changes in the production of consumer goods can also be pointed out. The "national prosperity" industry is actually being strengthened everywhere, it is growing in quantity and quality. This tendency, of course, will be speeded up also in the 11th Five-Year Plan, whose program will be defined by the next party congress.

However, between the five-year plans, when collectives analyze that achieved and on this basis predict new heights, it is also good to mention what hadn't been done or what was lost for one reason or another. It would be basically incorrect to insist that we are fully satisfied with the tempo of capacity development, that everything possible was done to expand consumer goods selectivity, and to improve their quality. There is enough room here for thought and for imagination.

Quite a few good suggestions in this respect arrive from workers. Thus, "Avto KrAZ" production association foreman, hero of socialist labor I. Zayichenko justly notes: "At times when suddenly some commodities are in short supply we vent our anger on trade workers. Of course, there is some basis for criticism. But don't we the producers also have something to say? Behind the shaft, don't we sometimes forget about assortment? Is trade worker efficiency to blame for the fact that one store has everything and the next nothing? Or that many material and worker resources are lost because of output waste...We should place demands upon the minister, department head, but also place the same demands upon ourselves. Responsibility for quantity, selectivity and for quality must be high on each level."

Of course, everything is important in the "demand and supply" link which unites both industry and trade into one system. Today, none of the shoppers can say that there are few goods in the stores "Footwear" or "Clothing," various sizes are available and models appropriate for each season. However, their quality is not always of the type that the customer desires. Some models of carriages and bicycles manufactured for children by machine-building and local industry enterprises do not meet present-day requirements in esthetic appearance and construction. Children's games and toys are generally meant for amusement and do not sufficiently stimulate the development in children of a desire for learning and a love of work.

Heavy industry enterprises equipped with contemporary technological means and highly qualified personnel should produce more varied and high-quality consumer goods. Yet, on many of them the specific weight of consumer goods in the overall production volume remains low. On a number of machine-building factories in Voroshilovgradskaya, Chernigovskaya and some other oblasts this indicator does not go above 2-2.5 percent, and in tractor engine factories such as "Serp i Molot," and Chuguyevsk fuel equipment plant in Kharkovskaya Oblast it is only 1-1.5 percent. Aren't these facts reason enough for thought and for adoption of constructive decisions in appropriate party committees, production collectives, ministries and departments?

Although the five-year plan goal in the production of higher quality goods is being fulfilled by light and local industries, yet their specific weight in the overall production volume is still low. In the light industry this indicator amounts to 14 percent and in local 6.5 percent.

All these and a number of other shortcomings are the result of organizational defects on the part of the economic directors of appropriate departments, associations and enterprises, their inability to utilize most effectively

present production capabilities, resources in raw materials and supplies, and their but superficial knowledge of production reserves. The following is an example. At the Kirovograd permanent consumer goods exhibit a new item of the year was shown--a children's set called "Konstruktor." It was planned that in 1980 the factory would produce 4,000 sets. Trade organizations suggested a marked increase in production. It became obvious that this is entirely possible. Doesn't this example teach us to approach reserve determination and utilization with more thought and substance?

Regardless of the fact that in the 10th Five-Year Plan cotton fabric production and products made from it in the republic increased by almost 1.2 times, the demand for these items is not yet fully satisfied. Of course, there are objective reasons such as insufficient output, limited raw material resources, yet, the reserves for increasing production quantity are far from exhausted. We are especially concerned with production leader experience. Their experience teaches not only highly productive but also high-quality work methods with a minimum of raw material losses. There are quite a few of those enthusiasts and innovators in other branches. It is, therefore, important to acquaint the widest possible circle of workers with their experience and work methods. It will provide returns in additional numbers of quality goods which are now sometimes lacking.

"...A thorough, systematic analysis, the preparation on this basis of correct, most expedient decisions, energetic actions to realize them and, as a result, achievement of established goals--this should be our style of work," pointed out comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy in his speech at the December (1979) CC CPSU Plenum. This requirement applies to each communist, regardless of his position or the area of economy where he works. Even more so, when we are dealing with an area such as the production of consumer goods with which the party is particularly concerned.

A letter from a group of soviet deputies from a number of enterprises in the Kirovograd area, published in RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA is worthy of attention. They are very anxious to contribute the most of fulfilling the decisions of the CC CPSU "On socialist competition for a worthy meeting of the 26th CPSU Congress." This will help in providing for the additional 500 million ruble 1980 production of popular consumption goods and markedly increase the number of products with the state quality symbol.

The responsibility of party committees and local soviet organs is to provide continuous control for the fulfillment of these tasks, direct all energy and worker initiative towards a more complete satisfaction of the growing needs of the population. The more high-quality goods are produced by each enterprise the more successfully will the party goals of a steady rise in the living standards of Soviet people be fulfilled, attaining new social heights in the 11th Five-Year Plan for which historic plans will be outlined and approved by the 26th Congress of our Leninist party.

9443

CSO: 1811

REGIONAL

PREPARATION OF LATVIAN CODE OF LAWS DISCUSSED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by I. Lisagor, collegium member of the Ministry of Justice of the Latvian SSR and candidate of juridical sciences: "Codification of Laws of the Latvian SSR"]

[Text] The decision of the 25th Party Congress concerning the preparation of a Code of Laws for the Soviet state is an expression of the consistently carried-out Communist Party line for the universal development of Soviet society--for the improvement of socialist statehood and the further development of socialist democracy.

Developing democracy, increasing the activity of workers in administering the state, as well as in economic and socio-cultural construction, is inextricably bound up with strengthening the legal foundations of state and public life, along with improving the laws.

Soviet laws express the will of the people, the policy of the Party and the state; they play an important role in administering the social processes in the country. By exerting an organizing influence on social practice, to a large extent, formulating people's conduct, laws constitute a unique kind of backbone for the socialist way of life and social system; they serve as an embodiment of genuine freedom and social justice.

In the plans of the Party and the Soviet state an increasingly important role is being assigned to improving the laws. With the ever-greater complexity of the problems confronting the national economy, the regulating and organizing principles of the laws are penetrating more and more deeply into all units of the economic organism, and they comprise the most important condition for its intensive, smooth, and precise operation.

During the last few years a large amount of purposive work has been done with regard to improving Soviet laws and bringing them into line with the new level attained by the socialist society. Labor and public education, medical services and environmental protection, marriage and the family--in all these fields, which are of the greatest importance for the Soviet people, there are now newly operative all-union and republic-level

legislative acts. Laws have been adopted concerning settlement, village, and rayon-level Soviets of People's Deputies, concerning the status of deputies. Laws regarding the fight against lawbreakers have been supplemented. A great deal of work has been done in the area of systematizing the laws.

A new phase of improving Soviet laws began with the adoption in 1977 of the Constitution of the USSR and, on its basis, the Constitutions of the Union Republics. The top-priority task of this phase is the bringing of legislation into line with the constitutional requirements. It is not limited to the adoption of merely the new laws provided for by the Constitution of the USSR and, accordingly, by the Constitutions of the Union republics and by the elimination of precepts from existing acts which are not in accord with constitutional statutes. It is also a matter of eliminating lacunae and contradictions in legal regulations, of eliminating a multiplicity of legal precepts regarding identical questions, of preparing revised and enlarged legislative acts and introducing them into a well-defined system according to an objective criterion.

These tasks of improving the laws are being solved, to a considerable extent, in the process of preparing a Code of Laws for the Soviet state. The questions of its preparation and publication found their detailed resolution in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 2 September 1976, "On the Preparation and Publication of a Code of Laws for the USSR," and dated 23 March 1978, "Questions of the Code of Laws of the USSR."

These directive decrees recognized the necessity of organizing the preparation and carrying out the publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR, and they also recognized the efficacy of each Union republic preparing and publishing a Code of Laws for its respective Union republic. Thus, the Code of Laws of the Soviet state is implied in the form of the individually published Code of Laws of the USSR and the Law Codes of the Union republics.

The preparation and publication of the Code of Laws of the Latvian SSR has been provided for by the decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, dated 5 November 1976, "On the Preparation and Publication of a Code of Laws for the Latvian SSR," and dated 21 November 1978, "Questions of a Code of Laws for the Latvian SSR."

The Law Code of the Latvian SSR includes legislative acts, the most important joint decrees of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, as well as the decrees of the Latvian SSR government of a general normative nature.

The Code of Laws of the Latvian SSR consists of five sections, within which the legislative acts are arranged by subject as follows: I. Legislation concerning the social and state structure, II. Legislation concerning

social development and culture. Also the socioeconomic rights of citizens, III. Legislation concerning the rational utilization and protection of natural resources, IV. Legislation concerning the national economy, and V. Legislation concerning justice and the maintenance of law and order.

The Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee, the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers have established that the preparation of the Code ought to be carried out on the basis of the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Latvian SSR; it should facilitate the further improvement of laws, strengthen the protection of society's interests, the rights and liberties of the citizens, and reinforce the legal foundation of state and public life.

The duty to prepare acts connected with solving the questions of improving the laws for the appropriate sector of administration has been entrusted to ministries, state committees, and departments of the Latvian SSR in conjunction with the republic's Ministry of Justice. At the same time, the Ministry of Justice has been assigned the duty of coordinating the activity of the ministries, state committees, and departments with regard to preparing the Code of Laws for the Latvian SSR.

However, the practice of carrying out the measures to prepare the Code of Laws testifies to the fact that in a number of ministries, state committees, and departments this work is not being conducted actively enough. Often the preparation of appropriate drafts is not begun on schedule, and this leads to the abrogation of the established time periods, haste, and, as a result, to the presentation of insufficiently worked-out drafts.

We must emphasize that the Code of Laws of the Latvian SSR is an official publication of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers. In this connection the successful preparation of the Code acquires a particular significance, and it depends, in large measure, on the quality and timeliness of the preparation of draft acts by the ministries, state committees, and departments.

The Law Code of the Latvian SSR will be published during the years 1981--1986 in Latvian and Russian in divided notebooks, and this will allow the reflection in the Code's materials of all subsequent changes and additions of the acts placed therein.

One of the tasks of publishing the Code is further raising the level of information of the ministries, state committees, departments, and ispolkoms of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, organizations, institutions, and enterprises concerning the republic-level legislation in effect. The publication of the Code will also make the laws more accessible for all citizens.

Taking this into consideration, the question of disseminating the Code acquires great importance. It has been established that its dissemination should be carried out by means of subscription. At the present time the subscription to the Code is being conducted by ministries, state committees, ispolkoms of local Soviets, organizations, institutions, and enterprises. Every manager ought to have a Code of the republic's laws, for the correct application of legislative precepts depends to a great degree on the level of legal information.

The law Code will undoubtedly exert a favorable influence on further law-making activity. The presence in the ministries, state committees, departments, and ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies of systematized, republic-level legislation will allow their contribution to be increased to the constant process of improving this republic's laws.

2384

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PARTY CONCERN ABOUT MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL, LABOR FORCE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by P. Shidlauskas, first secretary of the Radvilishkiskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party: "Party Life: Personnel Training--Concern About People is Concern About the Future"]

[Text] The labor force policy of the party is a powerful lever, with which it affects all aspects of life and activities of soviet society. The recently adopted decree of the CC CPSU, "On the Work of the Udmurtakaya Obkom of the CPSU Pertaining to Screening, Placement and Training of Administrative Personnel," clearly defines the tasks for party committees and organizations in the area of refinement of all work with personnel under current conditions. How then are these tasks being performed by the party organization of our Radvilishkiskiy Rayon? This is what I want to talk about today.

First of all, it must be noted that the rayon committee of the party and primary party organizations are doing considerable work in the area of personnel screening and training. Questions of proper placement of personnel, their day-to-day training in practical work and advancement thereof are the constant focus of attention of the party's raykom, its offices and primary party organizations. We devote special attention to education of personnel, constant advancement of their professional qualifications, general education, ideological and political level.

At the present time, almost 85% of administrative farm workers in our rayon are communists, while 67% of the management personnel have higher or incomplete higher education. It is also rewarding that the cadres of administrative workers in this rayon are generally stable. Many of them have worked on the same jobs for 15-20 years. Of course, they know their business well, as well as the people with whom they work. And experience has shown that if administrative personnel are stable, so is the work group as a general rule, as well as its work achievements.

But I should like to stress the fact that stability of personnel by no means signifies that we are not training or that we are poorly training new administrative workers. Both the raykom and primary party organizations

devote constant attention to these issues. Thus, the present director of the Agricultural Machine Plant, Jonas Zhekas, was a graduate of the agricultural academy when he started working there. Vitautas Marochka advanced from a rank and file worker to chief engineer at the Byarzhos enterprise; lathe operator Al'gimantas Vashkas became a design engineer, while zootechnician Rutyana Digris became chairman of the Shushve Kolkhoz. There are many examples of the party organizations' careful training and bold advancement of people to responsible administrative work. The party's raykom constantly provides prompt and comprehensive support to thoughtful workers with initiative, who quickly detect and make practical use of anything that is new and progressive. Every opportunity is also provided for such people for their professional and creative growth.

With each year, the requirements made of administrative personnel by the raykom are also increasing. For there are among them, we must confess, those who still forget their obligations to society, infract discipline and abuse their work position. Unfortunately, some party organizations are sometimes late in noticing such flaws and do not promptly set such administrative workers straight, which results in the fact that they continue downhill, farther and farther. As a result, last year alone, we had to expel 11 people from the party, including the former chairman of the Komunaras Kolkhoz, V. Kazakyavichyus and Yu. Grigalyunas, chief mechanical engineer of the rayon administration for agriculture. Of course, this is a serious oversight in our work, and for it we were strictly and deservedly criticized by the CC of the Lithuanian communist party. At the present time, the party's raykom is making every effort to eliminate the existing flaws in the work of primary party organizations.

Systematic educational work with personnel is being conducted on all levels. First of all, this is done with agricultural specialists. At the present time more than 1000 specialists are employed at the farms of this rayon. There is an average of 40 specialists per farm, and at least 7 of them have higher education. These figures are higher than the mean for the republic. Party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises continue to send their best people to VUZ's and secondary specialized educational institutions. For example, the Auksine Varpa Kolkhoz sent 14 people to be educated with farm grants, 8 of whom were sent to VUZ's. The Shaukotas Kolkhoz and Baysogal'sky Experimental Farm each provided grants for 10 people.

Still, there are not enough agricultural specialists in this rayon. The fact of the matter is that, for a number of reasons, some young specialists do not last in rural areas and leave them after the first year of work. This happens most often because of poorly organized living conditions. Yet, for example, what could an agronomist do at a current-sized farm without transportation? He could not travel over his land either on horseback or on foot. However, only the main farm specialists are provided with transportation at present. When will it be the turn of the junior specialists?

At the present time, however, there are about 500 specialists who must constantly travel over the fields and farms, supervise work, check the quality of its performance, administer preventive measures and treatment to animals in the rayon. Each one of them needs transportation. At the same time, we receive only 7 motorcycles per year for the entire rayon! We are not raising the question of furnishing a business vehicle for each specialist, but there is a need to allow the farms to acquire motorcycles for specialists from the market fund.

Retaining young people, primarily machine operators, milk maids and other farm workers, in rural areas is a very important problem for each kolkhoz and sovkhos party organization, for each farm. We find that we send 120-150 students per year to vocational and technical schools, still there are not enough machine operators, as before, and this applies primarily to farms that are farther away from rayon centers, where there are no good roads, nursery schools and creches, cultural and consumer service institutions, or secondary schools. On this basis, the party's raykom is making efforts to resolve all of these problems referable to living conditions. First of all, we have set the goal of providing preschool institutions in all central kolkhoz and sovkhos settlements. Such institutions have already been built at a number of farms. At present, for example, the doors will open to nursery schools in settlements of the Radvilishkaya experimental station, Grinkishkis Sovkhos and Sheduvskiy tekhnikum-sovkhos. The nursery school at the Komunaras Kolkhoz has moved into a new, large facility, and another one is under construction in Shyaulenay. And still, this is not enough, nor are there enough construction workers or materials to create a network of preschool institutions on a wider scale. One would think that it is high time to change to the construction of nursery schools and creches, shops and public dining rooms from prefabricated units, to turn to industrialization of such construction. At the same time, it is imperative to allocate more materials for these purposes, as well as to increase the productivity [output] of construction organizations.

We should like to also touch upon another acute problem, that of construction of comfortable housing of a good quality. The buildings of the Alitusskiy House Building Combine are being erected rather rapidly. However, their number is still far from fully meeting rural demands. Incidentally, this leads to yet another problem that must be solved. Under existing conditions, when the Alitusskiy houses are being assembled by an interkolkhoz building organization, it is virtually deprived of the possibility of working on other very important construction projects that it is called upon to build in rural areas. This work is adversely affected by the situation.

Well-organized vocational guidance could be very helpful in keeping young people in rural areas, in having them choose the occupation of farmer. Party and komsomol organizations, as well as the schools of our rayon are doing quite a bit in this direction. Many of the school graduates are

handed a certificate of learning a specialty, for example, of machine operator, along with their certificate of secondary education. In the village of Karchyamay, a combine for industrial [or on the job] training has begun to function successfully. But there is still much to do in this direction. In particular, we must intensify work with the parents of today's school children, who still often guide their children toward choosing any profession, so that they will consider only agricultural occupations. Heretofore, insufficient attention has been given by communists to such work.

These and other problems of rural party organizations must be solved now; they will also have to be solved in the coming years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, for the start of which we are now preparing, as we welcome the 26th congress of our Leninist party.

10,657

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

LATVIAN PASSPORT CHIEF INTERVIEWED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 4

[Interview by correspondent L. Tess with Chief of the Passport Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Latvian SSR and Colonel of Militia P. Semenov]

[Text] The issuance of the new types of passports to citizens of the USSR is nearing its conclusion. In this connection, our correspondent, L. Tess, addressed a request to the chief of the Passport Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Latvian SSR and Colonel of militia, P. Semenov to tell us how this important measure is coming along in our republic.

"Over the past four years," stated Colonel of Militia P. Semenov, "new passports have been received by an absolute majority of the republic's population. On the whole, the exchange of these documents is proceeding according to plan. The remaining amount of work is, however, characterized by a number of difficulties. Thus, for a specific number of persons of advanced age as well as invalids because of the state of their health the process of preparing initial documents has required more time than was envisaged. Taking this into consideration, everything is being done in the localities concerned to facilitate as much as possible for this category of citizens the photographing and receipt of the new type of passports.

The complexity and responsibility of the work of the passport sections during this period of exchange is concealed from those who merely glance at its external easiness. Many people consider that writing out a passport is a matter which does not represent any sort of difficulties. And although the handwritten text in the new passports has indeed grown less, our employees bear an increased responsibility for each letter of the document--and this must be particularly emphasized. Because, of course, the formal legalization of monetary operations, matters affecting inheritance cases, negotiated, economic, and other legal relationships require the presence of a document which precisely establishes a person's identity. In our country the passport is the only document of this kind. And if discrepancies in it, as compared with other documents, consist of even one letter, these legal relationships may be invalidated. It was not by chance that in compiling the

methodological documents pertaining to the exchange of passports many specialists took part, including philologists, who prepared detailed commentaries on the orthography of the last names of citizens in various languages. This measure is primarily aimed at eliminating variant readings and will allow us to avoid conflicting situations which are well-known in presently existing juridical practice.

By the way, there are also difficulties here in our work. Certain citizens think that the correct spelling of their last names is the private privilege of each person. This question, I repeat, is meticulously regulated by the linguistic scholars and corresponds to the established norms of the literary language. However, it is sometimes not simple to convince disputants that they are incorrect; this requires considerable effort and time.

A serious current and future task for my colleagues in the passport sections is the organization of explanatory and educational work among the public with regard to questions connected with the passport system. This is possible primarily by means of stepping up legal propaganda. We must improve the work of the administrative commissions and a broad-based aktiv within the ZHER /expansion unknown/ with regard to monitoring the strict observance by all persons, including officials, of the requirements of the "Statute on the Passport System in the USSR." This will help us to cut down the number of instances whereby passports are lost, to expose persons who are refusing to make alimony payments, and to reduce the number of lawbreakers.

Preliminary results of the work which has been conducted indicates that, on the whole, the passport service is operating carefully. Among the best passport sections throughout the city of Riga we should cite the Lenin, October, and Moscow sections of internal affairs, which are headed up by the following experienced and meritorious workers: the Communists L. Kalen, L. Belousova, and M. Tarasenko. Among the peripheral apparatuses we should note the passport services of the Ogra, Valmiera, Kraslava, and Rezekne sections of internal affairs, headed up by Yu. Apenis, E. Liepin'sh, A. Trushelis, and T. Vantsan.

The passport exchange has entered upon its concluding phase. Therefore, it is now necessary to pay particular attention to coordinating the actions of all the participants in this important measure, primarily the responsible officials of enterprises and institutions so as not to allow violations of the operative legislation regulating the activity of the passport system.

I especially want to remind citizens who have received the new type of passports that when they reach the ages of 25 and 45, they must paste a new photograph in the passport, as provided for by the new form. If, upon the holder's reaching these ages, the passport is lacking in the appropriate photograph, the document is considered to be invalid. It would be impossible to use it in registering at a hotel or a camp-site, to receive postal remittances or printed matter through the post. Preliminary data indicate that certain inhabitants of Riga already have passports which are invalid precisely for this reason, but such careless citizens evidently turn to the police when they encounter difficulties.

And there is another thing which is important to note. As is known, the valid time period for the old type of passports expires at the end of the current year. And certain citizens of our republic evidently assume that they still have enough time to spare in order to acquire the new type of passport. But they have scarcely given any thought to the fact that breaking up the smoothness of this operation could bring inconvenience upon themselves. Despite the carefully established operational procedures of the passport sections, it will not be easy to service everybody at the same time. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to recommend that those who have not yet acquired the new type of passport should do this as quickly as possible. It would obviously be useful to remind persons in labor groups about this as well.

The tasks which have been assigned to our service in connection with the passport exchange are extremely complex. Judging by the results which have been achieved, however, all the difficulties which arise are being successfully overcome with the aid of the republic's inhabitants themselves. There is no doubt that the presentation of the new type of Soviet passports will be completed exactly within the allotted time period.

2384

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KOLKHOZ, SOVKHOZ WORKERS' PAY INCENTIVE DISCUSSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by E. Klimashauskas, candidate of economic sciences: "Rewards for Best Work Stimulate Improvement of Work Quality"]

[Text] The proper combination of spiritual and material incentives for agricultural workers for outstanding work plays an important part in development of this industry. On this basis, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are allowed to establish incentive funds amounting to up to 50% of the fixed wage fund for additional payments and bonuses.

It is very important to disburse these monies properly, to use them in such a manner as to have the bonuses and awards stimulate workers to strive toward a high end result. For this purpose, one must develop conditions with much thought and in a differentiated manner, that would be understandable to all, adherence to which would entitle an individual to claim such an incentive.

The facts show that oversights are made in many areas in this matter, as a result of which the incentive funds lose their main purpose, that of motivating people to work better, more productively, and they are transformed into a reserve for augmenting fixed wages. This occurs in places where the bonuses are not practically tied in with the quality of work, time of performance thereof and adherence to output norms. For example, at the Draugiste kolkhoz in Pasval'skiy Rayon, machine operators are awarded additional payment [bonus] for working a minimum number of days, regardless of their output per day or the end result of their work. In such a situation, expenses grow while work quality does not improve.

Of course, in field-crop farming, where several months pass from the start of the work to the end result, it is more difficult to plan an effective system of incentives than, let us say, in livestock farming. In order to facilitate this task for the farms, the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture developed methods for rating quality. They consist essentially of the following: For each type of work the agrotechnical requirements, indicators of performance quality and rating on a point scale are indicated. If the supervisor of a department and

an agronomist rate the work of a machine operator or field-crop farmer with a grade of 3 or 4, they receive additional payment. Such incentives are awarded in a differentiated manner, depending on the importance and difficulty of the work. But they must not exceed 50% of the fixed wages for a given type of work, while the total bonus per year should not exceed 25% of the fixed wage fund. On the basis of these calculations, many kolkhozes in Pasval'skiy Rayon pay a bonus of 30% for good sowing work, 40% for harvesting grain crops and 50% of the fixed wage for working with chemicals. In some farms of Kedaynskiy Rayon, bonuses are given for overfulfilling production norms. All this increases activity, labor productivity of machine operators, and all jobs are performed faster and better.

It is the most difficult to introduce a system of bonuses on the basis of end results for kolkhoz workers who grow field crops.

It was recommended that field crop growers be awarded bonuses by kolkhozes in this republic on the basis of gross output according to state purchase or estimated prices, with due consideration of labor and material expenditures. But this procedure was found to be too complex and difficult to understand for kolkhoz workers. The farms in Pasval'skiy Rayon found a simpler method. If a farm fulfills the production plans referable to the main types of products it disburses bonuses amounting to a month's wages to kolkhoz workers who adhere to the rules of internal procedures. Such a set-up for incentives was found to be effective.

The practice of farms that set differentiated awards for an increase in production of different crops, overfulfillment of harvest norms, has also justified itself. They take not only the planned yield, but the actual mean harvest for the last 3 years as their basis.

For the system of incentives to become effective, the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics worked out standards for bonuses in relation to achievements. For example, a farm that harvests 20 quintals grain per hectare can spend 10% of the fixed wages, or 1.084 rubles per ton, the following year on bonuses. When 30 quintals are harvested per hectare, one can allocate 15% of the fixed wages for bonuses, and pay an additional 1.626 rubles per ton; with a harvest of 31 quintals, the figure would be 20% (2.168 rubles), etc.

These standards and progressively increasing ratings have been prepared in accordance with working conditions.

It is very important to offer material incentives to kolkhoz workers for procurement of high-quality feed, particularly silage, haylage and hay.

For kolkhoz workers involved in livestock farming it is much simpler to use a bonus system related to obtained output, since the amount thereof—

quantity of milk, weight gain, offspring--is evident right away. However, it is important to elaborate a system of bonuses that would motivate an increase in effectiveness of production. First of all, it is imperative to prepare realistic plans for output. This is the foundation upon which the entire system of wages is based. In the second place, one should set proper norms for securing [consolidating?] livestock. After this, it is important to work out a system of indicators for grading labor for which bonuses are given.

Livestock farmers who take care of sows with piglets are awarded bonuses that take into consideration two indicators: quantity of piglets obtained and raised from one "nest" and their mean weight. It is recommended that 70% of the bonus fund be disbursed for the first indicator (number of piglets) and 30% for the second (weight), to motivate the swineherds to augment the number of pigs.

Livestock farmers who take care of 2-4-month-old piglets and fattening pigs up must be given bonuses for overfulfilling the planned daily weight gain. And the greater the gain, the higher should be the bonus per quintal of increment. One should also give incentives for saving feed, selling cattle with high weight, maximum fatness, bacon-grade pigs, and pedigreed young stock of superior grade.

In order to motivate milkmaids to strive to augment output, they should be given bonuses for overfulfilling the plan for milk yield, and the bonus must increase consistently per quintal of milk with increase in yield. One should pay a bonus of about 60% of the bonus fund for increasing milk yield. It is desirable to disburse 30% for obtaining the planned amount of calves and 10% for mating cows at the proper time.

At the Atzhalinas Kolkhos in Pasval'skiy Rayon, a correct procedure is followed: bonuses for production results are awarded not only to the main livestock workers, but ancillary ones as well.

Analysis has shown that at farms where incentives for workers have been properly organized and a progressive system of remuneration is used, faster growth of agricultural production and increase in labor productivity and profits are obtained under the same production conditions. For this reason, constant attention must be devoted to refinement of the system of material incentives.

10,657

10,657

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PROGRESS IN MOLDAVIAN RURAL AREAS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party: "A New Life in Moldavian Rural Areas"]

[Text] These days, the workers of Moldavia are living and working in an atmosphere of high political and moral enthusiasm, motivated by preparations for the 26th Congress of the CPSU. As they look back on the route traveled by the nation and this republic since the 25th Party Congress and assess the tremendous achievements of the entire Soviet people, they are full of pride for the advances made, and they look forward to the future with the greatest optimism.

It is significant that there was a 25% increase in volume of industrial production in this republic in 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Some sectors developed even more rapidly. For example, machine-building output increased by almost 54%, that of the light industry increased by 33%. Already on the 110th anniversary of the birthday of V. I. Lenin, 69 industrial enterprises reached the production level that had been planned for the end of the five-year plan. In 1979, there was an 11% increase in gross agricultural production, as compared to the previous year; scaled to 100 hectares, the output presently constitutes 112,000 rubles.

The industrial achievements of this republic, the consistent build-up of its economic potential, which is part of the integral economic complex of the nation, constitute the foundation on which development of sophistication of the Moldavian people is based and which is instrumental in the ascent of scientific and artistic creativity, intellectual and ethical development of the individual.

The radical changes in the economic and sociocultural image of modern Moldavian rural areas constitute eloquent evidence of the foregoing. Thanks to implementation of the agrarian policy of the party, the material and technical base of Moldavian agriculture has become stronger; there has been concentration of the technological equipment for industry and socialization of production of a number of types of agricultural and livestock products on an interfarm basis; integrated, specialized

agroindustrial facilities have been created, which provide for a continuous flow from growing agricultural raw material to its industrial processing and sales of prepared products.

As a result of these transformations, which are directed toward increasing the effectiveness of agricultural and output of this sector, there has been radical improvement in sophistication of labor, greater industrialization and productivity thereof. At the present time, the output per worker at an interfarm livestock complex constitutes 26,000 rubles. The labor performed for production of 1 quintal of grain has decreased to one-third to one-fifth in the last 3-4 years, as compared to previous years, and at the present time constitutes 0.5-0.7 man-hours with the use of industrial technology.

The appearance of a qualitatively new category of rural workers, workers at interfarm complexes, enterprises and associations, has become an important social factor. They presently number over 137,000, which is almost 25% of the entire number of workers in the cooperative kolkhoz sector. This category of laborers is closer to the worker [blue collar] class than kolkhoz workers with regard to professional qualifications.

Machine operators are growing into a large detachment that is determining, more and more, the social image of rural areas. Since the March plenum of the CC CPSU their number has increased by 2.5 times in this republic's agriculture, and it reached 116,000 in 1979. Machine operators, who make up about one-sixth of agricultural workers, perform 75% of the total volume of work in this sector.

Integration and industrialization of production have been instrumental in forming a new type of worker characterized by profound knowledge of the fundamentals of modern material production, a capacity to rapidly assimilate the latest machinery and technological processes, as well as a conscientious and creative attitude toward his work. Even 10-15 years ago, these traits were manifested only as tendencies, whereas now they make up the most important qualities of rural workers and reflect the changes that are occurring in their social development.

Socialist competition has been enriched with new qualities. It is viewed by agricultural workers primarily as an opportunity for fuller, creative use of their capabilities, technical knowledge and professional skills, as a labor competition that is instrumental in growth of sophistication of agricultural and livestock farming, and consequently in increasing their effectiveness.

Industrialization of agricultural production and agrarian-industrial cooperation also affect the life style of rural workers. It is coming closer to the urban life style, as manifested by establishment of rigid schedules of the work day, work in shifts, days off, paid leaves, etc. This has a beneficial effect on increasing both work and social activity

of agricultural workers, their cultural and technical standards, and it has improved the social microclimate in collectives.

The most important consequence of refinement of economic relations in rural areas and specialization of agricultural production, as well as of its intensification, was strengthening of the economy of farms, growth of their income and this, in turn, makes it possible not only to augment capital investments for expanded reproduction, but to allocate considerably more funds for disbursement of wages to farm workers, as well as for implementation of measures referable to the standard of living. The average monthly wages of agricultural workers in Moldavia have doubled between 1965 and 1979, while actual income per capita for kolkhoz workers increased by 2.2 times. Disbursements and benefits from social consumption funds increased by 3.4 times in this period.

Construction of housing is expanding rapidly. At the present time, there are virtually no houses in this republic's rural areas that were built before the war or in the early postwar years. Most of them have been torn down, with new buildings erected in their place, with improved planning and the necessary amenities.

There has been a radical change in the image of rural populated centers, which have become the central homesteads for kolkhozes, interfarm enterprises and agroindustrial complexes. These villages, which developed in accordance with approved general urban construction plans, have been transformed into well-arranged settlements of the urban type, with paved roads and sidewalks, water supply system (running water), cultural centers, etc. In addition to large interfarm and agroindustrial production facilities, construction and transportation organizations, branches of enterprises of the industrial sectors have appeared in them.

There has been broad development in the republic of local trade complexes, public catering and consumer service combines in rural areas. There are new book stores, "luminity" ("Glow-worms") in all areas, and they have become yet another cultural center, being instrumental in solid penetration of political, popular science and literary works into the life of rural workers, enrichment of their knowledge and broadening of the range of their spiritual interests.

"... Nor would one presently recognize Moldavian villages," remarked comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Moldavian SSR and creation of the Moldavian communist party. "Beautiful, well-arranged kolkhoz and sovkhos settlements have appeared there, with schools and hospitals, clubs and athletic fields.... And, perhaps, the most important thing is that a new and full life has flowed into these renewed cities and villages, a life enriched with all of the socialist cultural values."

Our party has rated highly the practice of complex [integrated] planning of socioeconomic development of work groups and regions. In Moldavia, one of the first such plans was prepared at the Romaneashy plant-sovkhoz. As a result of its implementation on the central farmstead, a new residential block was already erected in the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, with well-planned two-story cottages, with gas and running water. A hotel has been erected next to a modern cultural center [building]. A consumer service center, bath and laundry combine, nurseries and creches, pharmacy and coffee shop [cafe], athletic complex and recreational zone have been opened. At present, one could not call Romaneashy a village in the former sense of the word, it is a settlement of the urban type. Professional groups from Kishinev and guests from fraternal socialist nations perform there, on the stage of the cultural center.

But it is not only the external signs that are important. What is much more important is that a mechanism has been found that made it possible to combine in the most rational way the interests of economic development and improvement of the sociocultural standards of all working people.

The next step, this one on a broader scale, was made in Novoanenskiy Rayon. It was the first rayon in the republic to convert to complex planning of economic and social development under the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In all of its main directions, the plan elaborated with the participation of party and soviet workers, and scientists from the Institute of Economics of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences was fulfilled. The people of Novoanenskiy Rayon are implementing a second plan, with due consideration of the knowhow they have accumulated, and they are already preparing a third plan of socioeconomic development for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Many rayons of this republic are following their example.

Much is being done in rural areas to develop education, health care and sports. While the number of preschool children's institutions increased by 2.4 times in 1960-1979 in urban areas, with 6-fold increase in number of children reared in them and 8-fold increase in educators employed there, the figures for rural areas are 8-fold, 17-fold and 22-fold, respectively. The problem of single-session classes in the schools has been essentially resolved in the vast majority of villages. The number of physicians per 1000 rural residents has virtually reached the level existing in urban areas.

The network of cultural institutions in rural areas has broadened. At present, there are 1560 clubs and cultural centers, 1665 public libraries, 1679 movie houses, 37 museums, etc., in rural areas. But perhaps the chief element is not the quantitative growth, but better quality of operation thereof.

The turn to new forms of organization of agricultural production facilities in this republic, based on continued socialization, suggested and determined a new view of rational territorial organization and concentration of

sociocultural facilities. The village in its traditional interpretation, as a community of people engaged only in agricultural labor, is a thing of the past. Today, in addition to agrarian facilities, there are interfarm industrial enterprises, scientific institutions, rural vocational and technical schools, tekhnikum-sovkhozes, music and art schools, etc., in the large villages. All this strengthens not only economic, but cultural ties of the rural population.

For this reason, the need very logically arose for optimum concentration of funds allocated for construction of cultural and educational institutions, on the one hand, and centralization of existing cultural institutions, improvement of their operation and enrichment thereof with new forms, on the other. This process began with concentration of the library network, which was completed in 1976. As a result of this step, the total number of readers increased by more than 500,000 people, with over 2-fold increase in circulation of sociopolitical literature. The fact that Moldavia was selected as the site for the 10th International Conference of Library Science Centers and Methodological Library Work of Socialist Nations this spring, is indicative of the beneficial results of operating rural libraries in a new way in this republic.

After the centralization of libraries, club associations and cultural complexes began to be created. They already number over 600. Rather good results have been obtained with cultural complexes in Yedinetskiy Rayon, which cover all cultural institutions in this rayon. There, cultural councils were first created in the large villages. The next step was to organize teams [brigades] of cultural and educational workers. Then only, on the basis of the base cultural centers, were cultural complexes created, which included all of the clubs, all of the libraries (kolkhoz, school, trade union, etc.) and all ideological institutions. Methodological centers were opened at the base cultural centers, which provide assistance to the clubs and libraries. As a result of such organization of work, conditions appeared for improvement of the quality of all mass scale cultural measures, expansion of ties between educational and cultural institutions, on the one hand, and komsomol, trade union and other public organizations, on the other. The workers at these complexes began to delve more deeply into the needs and problems of the farms, agricultural production, and to use all available ways and means to help mobilize rural workers to fulfill the plans under the current 5-year plan, to help them spend their leisure in a wiser and more fruitful way.

The advancement of professional art into rural areas is also a typical sign of flourishing of culture in these areas. There are seven theaters in the republic, and 14 philharmonic groups perform over half of their main repertoire there. In 1979 alone, they performed 2800 concerts and performances in rural areas, attended by about 820,000 spectators.

New forms of cultural services for rural workers have become established and traditional: "Labor and Art Alliance" festivals, 10-day periods of

theater arts, branches of creative organizations. For 3 years already, a branch of the Moldavian State Opera and Ballet Theater has been performing in Rybnitskiy Rayon. In this time, 25 performances from their main repertoire have been given on the stage of the Palace of Culture. This spring, the premiere of the opera of P. I. Chaykovskiy, "Iolantha," was held there, with the participation of Mariya Biyeshu, USSR national artist. Special buses bring workers from the most remote villages to the rayon center for theatrical performances.

Industrialization of agricultural labor, improvement of the work of cultural institutions and advancement of professional art in rural areas has provided workers with beneficial opportunities to make better use of their leisure in the interests of their spiritual and physical improvement. Such forms of activities as referring to various sources of mass information, taking classes without leaving their jobs, self-education, technical and artistic creativity, physical culture and sports are the most prominent in the structure of leisure time of rural workers. According to the results of a sociological study, about 80% of free time on work days and about half the days off are spent on these forms of activities. Of those questioned, 87% spend some of their free time watching television, 95% listen to the radio, 64% read books, 89% read newspapers, while 65% attend concerts and performances at clubs and cultural centers. Almost half the rural population is involved in the work of public organizations, and every tenth person is busy in amateur talent clubs.

It is also noteworthy that rural workers spend some of their free time on travel beyond their villages to participate in mass cultural events. While previously a peasant left his village for only one purpose, to sell his produce on the market and purchase industrial goods at stores, he now often goes to the city to go to the theater, visit other cultural institutions, and not infrequently prefers to make a trip, go to a sanatorium or rest home, instead of resting at his home.

Of course, there are still many flaws in organizing leisure, and for this reason the party organizations are concentrating their attention on improving the quality of measures implemented by cultural and educational institutions, on more intensive use of clubs, cultural centers, libraries, and on strengthening the material base of mass cultural work.

The fruitful and dynamic cultural development of Moldavian rural areas and spiritual growth of rural workers constitute brilliant evidence of the fact that our party is successfully bringing to life Lenin's ideas for raising the cultural standard of all nations and peoples of the USSR, providing the necessary conditions for active involvement in development of science, technology, literature and art, tying this closely in with the solution of the problem of economic construction.

4 1.55

10,657
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

DEATH SENTENCES FOR EMBEZZLERS--Having considered the case of especially large-scale embezzlement and the production of adulterated juices which occurred in the fruit and berry juice production shop of the Khaishi Sovkhoz in Mestiyskiy Rayon, the penal division of the Georgian SSR Supreme Court has sentenced team leader A. Gergedav and laboratory worker A. Zirakadze to the sole penalty--to be shot; shop workers I. Machavariani, G. Chkheidze, P. Chumburidze, S. Sheroziy and R. Davituliani to 15 years'; G. Kiknavelidze to 14 years' and K. Ansiani to 13 years' imprisonment. The convicts' property has been confiscated. [Text] [Gruzinform report under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "With All the Severity of the Law"] [LD080757 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Aug 80 p 4]

CSO: 1800

END

**END OF
FICHE**

DATE FILMED

Oct 23 1980

Lu